

THE LONDON MAGAZINE :



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For FEBRUARY, 1781.

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An elegant Engraving of the Right Hon. LORD MACARTNEY, from an original Drawing

AND

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London Mag.^e Feb. 1791.



The Right Hon.^{ble} LORD MACARTNEY.

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
FOR FEBRUARY, 1781.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
MEMOIRS OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD MACARTNEY,
THE NEWLY APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF MADRASS.

GEORGE Lord Macartney, baron of Liffanure in the kingdom of Ireland, is descended from a family, which, by its armorial bearings and other circumstances, appears to be a younger branch of the ancient and honourable Irish house of Mac Carthy More; but which had been settled for several centuries in Scotland.

His lordship was born in May 1738; he completed his education at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was a fellow commoner; after taking up his degree of Master of Arts, upon coming into possession of a considerable estate by the death of his grandfather, he made the tour of Europe, during which he formed connexions with some of the most distinguished characters of his own country, then upon their travels; connexions which have lasted ever since: he was also particularly noticed, as we are informed, by the celebrated *Voltaire*, at whose seat near Geneva, he spent some time. Being a man of taste and knowledge, he has been supposed to have been the author of some fugitive compositions, which were esteemed at the time; but his mind was soon bent to politicks, by being appointed in August 1764, to be envoy extraordinary to the Empress of Russia, and he was knighted by his majesty on taking leave in the month of October following.

His embassy was of material benefit to this nation, for he brought about an advantageous treaty of commerce, which is now the only basis of our alliance with that country. If we may credit some anecdotes then current, his personal accomplishments at a female court had some share in this remarkable success.

In 1766, having previously obtained the consent of his own sovereign, the

King of Poland was pleased to elect him a knight companion of the most antient and royal order of the White Eagle; and in 1767, his ministerial dignity and powers were enlarged by his being nominated ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Empress of Russia. In the month of February 1768, his lordship married the Right Honourable Lady Jane Stuart second daughter of John Earl of Bute, Knight of the Garter, &c. &c. At the general election in the month of April following, he was elected member for the borough of Cockermouth in the British parliament, and in July of the same year, for the borough of Armagh in the Irish parliament: he was likewise appointed principal secretary to Lord Viscount Townshend, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and sworn of his majesty's privy council of that kingdom, in the beginning of 1769. In that turbulent and difficult employment, he acquitted himself not only with political abilities, but with a temper that contributed not a little to allay the violence of party and opposition. In 1772 his lordship was elected knight companion of the most honourable order of the Bath. In December 1775 he was appointed captain general and commander in chief of Grenada, the Grenadines, Tobago, and other islands in the West Indies dependent thereon. He found Grenada, the principal colony of his government, distracted by party, which destroyed its credit, and prevented the promotion of its welfare. His lordship had the address or good fortune to put a speedy end to all dissensions. Harmony in the legislature was followed by provision for their public debts. Individuals prospered, and the island became, beyond all doubt, next to Jamaica, in

revenue and importance. His lordship was also the first governor who was able to establish a militia in that island, to the general satisfaction of the people, and this establishment contributed not a little to the resolution with which they stood upon their defence, when, in July 1779, Count D'Estaing appeared before the island with twenty five ships of the line, fourteen frigates, and eight battalions of infantry. Of this attack the governor had some short previous information, by intelligence which he procured from Martinique, and by vessels employed by him to watch the enemy's motions; whereupon he dispatched expresses to General Grant at the neighbouring island of St. Lucia and also to Admiral Byron; and on the arrival of Count D'Estaing retired with the few regulars and militia which he could collect to the Hospital hill, where he soon received a summons to surrender, with menaces of military execution in case of resistance, but but without any terms of capitulation in case of compliance. In this situation, to give up a valuable colony, when relief might soon arrive, and without any possible advantage, was a conduct too dishonourable to be adopted by him; nor did either interest or apprehension of danger induce any of the inhabitants to propose such a dishonourable measure; he therefore returned a modest but firm answer to the summons he received, and withstood an attack upon his lines, which he repulsed with some loss of killed and prisoners on the part of the enemy; but the next night his entrenchments were attacked on all sides, and after a brave and obstinate defence and much slaughter, in which the loss of the French in killed and wounded was equal, if not superior to his lordship's whole force, the hill was taken by storm.

His lordship lost all his effects to a very considerable amount, his plate, writings, and even his clothes, which were divided as plunder among the French soldiers. The Count D'Estaing thought him too likely to thwart his designs if he allowed him to go to any of our settlements, and therefore sent him a prisoner to France; but before his departure, the inhabitants of Grenada waited upon him (no longer their

governor) to give him their last and unfeigned thanks for the wisdom and justice of his conduct while he presided over them, and to join, as they expressed it, their voices to the acknowledgment of the conquerors, of the well-planned and spirited defence which he had made with such inferior force; also testifying that the example of his coolness and intrepidity, during the several attacks, influenced all the persons under his command to the full exertion of their duty; and that he had, to the last moment of his command, and of his negotiations with the conqueror, united with his duty to his sovereign, a true regard to the people who had been committed to his care*.

It is probable that the reputation his lordship thus acquired in the several employments with which he had been intrusted, led to the choice of him as the properest person to compose the dissensions and restore the prosperity of one of our most important East-India settlements; and though upon this occasion his friends had to combat, not only with the efforts of gentlemen who had views on the same appointment, and even thought themselves intitled to it, but also to overcome a prejudice carefully inculcated against persons, not gradually rising in the company's service; yet all parties had but one voice, in relation to his character, conduct, disposition, and abilities. His lordship had occasion to address himself twice to the proprietors in the general court; and the good sense and spirit of moderation conspicuous in his speeches, together with the modest but manly manner of his delivery, gained him many new friends, and confirmed his former ones, in the propriety of their choice. He was accordingly nominated governor and president of Fort St. George, Madras, on the 14th of December, 1780, and sworn in the next day. This nomination of the directors met with the concurrence of the proprietors without even the ceremony of a ballot.

The situation of the East-India company's affairs on the coast of Coromandel requires, indeed, a man of the moderate but firm spirit, and of the abilities so universally attributed to Lord Macartney, and it behoves him to maintain

* See the original address in our Magazine for January 1780. VOL. XLIX. p. 47.

maintain the high character he has obtained in the world.

His lordship is in his person somewhat above the middle stature, and has been considered as remarkably handsome: his engaging manners and address have been admired by both sexes, and as a public speaker he is clear and convincing, but seems to avoid passion or impetuosity.

His lordship was created a peer of Ireland on the 10th of July 1776, by the stile and title of Lord Macartney, Baron of Liffanure in the county of Antrim, and was elected a representative in the present parliament of Great-Britain for the borough of Beeralston in Devonshire.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XLI.

Tu tamen vel me autore mentem istam mutabis, & cœlibatu relicto, sterili ac parum humano vitæ instituto, sanctissimo conjugio indulgebis. ERASMUS.

“But by my advice you shall change that resolution, and quitting celibacy, “a barren state of life little suited to human nature, shall indulge in holy “Matrimony.”

ERASMUS has written so well upon so many subjects, that his works alone might make a very good study for most men. But what I peculiarly admire in him is a pleasant serenity of mind that shows itself in the ease and vivacity with which he treats every lighter theme on which his thoughts have been employed. As he visited England, he may be considered as naturalized among the *literati* of this island; and indeed much has been done by them in his honour. Let me only mention his life by Dr. Jortin, and the heroick encomium upon him by Mr. Pope.

Having been obliged to him for a motto to this paper, I have been led to introduce it with something said in praise of one of my most favourite writers. But I have taken care to stop short, lest I should not leave myself room enough for the subject of the present essay, which I mean should be Marriage.

Upon this subject, indeed, one may write volumes, because it is so extensive, and makes so essential a part of the history of mankind. I am to write upon it, as I have done upon other subjects, in the course of these my monthly lucubrations, with little system or order, but with a frankness of communication, and a benevolent wish to entertain; and perhaps in some degree instruct my readers.

There has perhaps been no period when Marriage was more the general topick of conversation than at present; when a celebrated popular preacher has

ventured to publish under the title of *THELYPHTHORA*, an elaborate, nay, as he professes, a *religious* exhortation to the comforts of a plurality of women. I am not going to enter upon the wide field of Marriage, in all its varieties in different parts of the globe. My reflections are to be limited to the good, plain institution established in our own country, with which we are all well acquainted; in short, to British Marriage as by law established. And, instead of attempting an answer to *Thelyphtora*, till I have more leisure to consider whether it is right or wrong, I shall in the mean time relate an anecdote which I had from grave authority. Mr. Blount, who wrote what he calls *The Oracles of Reason*, having lost his wife, fell in love with her sister, a very beautiful woman, and having composed with a great deal of ingenuity a treatise to prove that it was lawful for him to marry her, he sent it to the Bishop of London, and afterwards waited upon his lordship to ask his opinion. The bishop did not wish to entangle himself in disputation; so he calmly said, “Your arguments, Mr. Blount, may be very good; but I’ll tell you, if you marry the lady you will be hanged.”

To the subject of Marriage we may well apply the observation which the *Spectator* so humourously returns to Sir Roger de Coverley, “Much may be said on both sides.” Erasmus amused himself in the way of *declamation* upon it in different views, by writing “*Sua-soria de incundo Matrimonio*—Arguments

ments for entering into Marriage." And also "*De Matrimonio infelici*—of unhappy Marriage," by way of "*Præceptiuncula generis dissuasorii*—little precepts of the dissuasive kind." And it is wonderful to observe the fertility of his imagination in bringing forth such a number of circumstances. The truth is, that were a man to resolve not to marry till he has fully settled in his mind, that it will be upon the whole for his greatest good, the numbers of mankind would decrease very rapidly; so that if Dr. Price were to introduce *philosophy* into his calculations upon this subject, and conjecture what the effect of the increase of *reasoning* may be upon *future* population, the result might indeed be alarming. I trust however that our natural appetites and affections will long prove a sufficient counterbalance to the selfish disadvantages which cool judgement may discover in the connubial engagement.

That Marriage should ever be respected by the wise and virtuous, is plain from the consideration, that it is the mode of continuing the human race in a regular and becoming manner. Man loves his species. He feels a pleasure in the contemplation of that multitude of beings of whom he is one; and he cannot but have a regard for an orderly institution to which he himself owes his education, and without which he is sensible that society would be a scene of gross and discordant confusion.

To consider one's self as a part of a general system, and to think of the good of the whole may have been carried to an absurd excess by the stoicks of old, and by some philosophers of modern times who have assimilated their notions to those of that lofty sect. Yet it must be allowed, that much of our happiness arises from viewing our existence in that light. *Voltaire* in his *Candide* has unquestionably shown, by practical impressions stronger than any effects from induction, that a series of severe distresses will be felt by an individual notwithstanding all the boasted arguments of optimism. This however even *Voltaire* with all his wit could not but know, and indeed I believe his benevolence made him know it well, that the enjoyment of man is far from being merely selfish, but is in a considerable degree sympathetick.

It extends itself to his wife and children, to his friends, to his countrymen, to all with whom he feels a connexion; and if his mind is enlarged enough, it extends itself to the whole human race. There cannot be a more sublime expression of benevolence than the following line in Dr. Johnson's imitation of the Tenth Satire of Juvenal, where he incites to pray,

"For love which scarce collective man can fill."

A man therefore may be induced to marry from the principle that he shall by doing so, have a better connexion with society, and add more good to the general system than by any other means. But the "*Officina gentium*—the work-shop of nations," would be ill carried on, were only such extensive principles to operate. Ninety-nine of a hundred marry from the impulse of appetite, from immediate desire of a particular object. All who think it immoral to gratify the strongest natural inclination without the sanction of wedlock, and cannot or do not choose to repress it, must marry, and then do well; though *Swift* wittily says, that to take a wife to preserve one's chastity is like constantly wearing a Burgundy pitch plaister to preserve one's health. *Sir John Brute* in the *Provoked Wife*, coarsely but justly speaks out the most common motive for Marriage, "Why, I had a mind to lye with her, and she would not let me." It is in vain to disguise, that the enjoyment of woman is the most general and the prime incentive to Marriage, when man is in his vigour. *Fielding* in one of his poems when treating of the choice of a wife, requires that she should be

"A warm partaker of the genial bed."

Nay the more delicate *Guardian*, when recommending a lady to his young friend, tells him, "She will not be less an ornament to your table than give you pleasure in bed."

That there are additional motives to Marriage, besides what I have ventured to specify as the chief, I shall not deny. I will even admit that it is frequently not perceived to be the "something which prompts," and also that in society highly civilized, the feelings of nature are so overwhelmed with artificial means of gratifying pride and pleasure,

sure, that they bear a very small proportion. Nor, am I so full of my own notion, as not to be sensible that the same man will have different motives for Marriage at different periods of his life. *Bastard*, a poet of some ingenuity and conceit, has the following Latin epigram on his three wives :

*Terna mihi variis ducta est ætatibus uxor,
Hæc Juveni, illa viro, tertia nupta seni.
Prima est propter opus, teneris mihi juncta
sub annis,
Altera propter opes, tertia propter opem.*

The meaning of which is, he married the first in youth for love; the second in manhood for money; the third in old age for a nurse.

But I speak of Marriage as it most frequently happens, taking a view of mankind in general; of Marriage by which the world is continually furnish-

ed with new supplies of people; and I maintain that we owe it to the natural desire which is so exceedingly strong and prevalent. The motive of interest affects but a very limited number. The celebrated line in *Garth's* epilogue to *Cato*

“ 'Tis best repenting in a coach and six,”

is the sentiment of a fine lady, and there are comparatively speaking but few fine ladies. I have found an excellent contrast to it, which I consider as the sentiment of women whose passions have fair play. *Fielding's* Harriot, a lovely natural character of a young girl in the *Author's Farce*, says to her lover

“ And thy arms my coach and six.”

A fine figure to express enthusiastick fondness.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

DRURY-LANE.

ON Saturday evening, Feb. 17th, was performed, for the first time, a new tragedy called *The Royal Suppliants*. The characters were thus represented:

Acamas	Mr. Smith.
Demophöon	Mr. Bensley.
Alcander	Mr. Farren.
Iolaus	Mr. Aickin.
Thestor	Mr. Packer.
Hæman	Mr. Williams.
Hyllus	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Deïanira	Mrs. Crawford.
Macaria	Miss Farren.

The plot is partly historical, and partly fabulous.

The first act informs us that Deïanira, the widow of Hercules; and her two children, Hyllus and Macaria, are driven from Argos by the tyrant Eurystheus, who had usurped the throne. After having vainly solicited the protection of different states, the queen and her daughter take refuge in a temple at Athens. To which place they are followed by Alcander, the herald of Eurystheus, who comes to demand them of Demophöon, King of Athens. The king being at that time absent, Acamas, his brother, is invested with the royal power; who is so much affected by the beauty and distress of Macaria,

that he promises to become her protector against Eurystheus. Upon which, Alcander declares war against Athens, and tells the prince, that Eurystheus is now on his march against him.

In the second act, Demophöon returns to Athens; and Alcander, who had previously bribed Thestor, a priest of Jupiter, to pronounce a false oracle, which required the sacrifice of Deïanira or Macaria, before Hyllus could be restored to the throne of Argos, endeavours to make Demophöon jealous of his brother; and partly prevails upon him to favour the demand of Eurystheus. Upon hearing the oracle, Macaria offers herself a victim to save her mother, and restore her brother Hyllus to the throne. Demophöon is struck with her noble behaviour, and seems unwilling to give his consent, without further deliberation.

Acamas, in the third act, acknowledges to Deïanira his love for Macaria, and acquaints her with the arrival of Hyllus, who is to appear as his soldier. Hyllus then enters to acquaint Acamas, that Eurystheus is on his march to Athens. A tender interview follows between him and his mother. They both retire, at Demophöon's approach; who reproaches Acamas for bringing him into such danger. Alcander and Thestor prevail upon the king

king to consent to Macaria's sacrifice, in order to avoid the war. A tender meeting follows between her and Deïanira, who is ignorant of her daughter's destination; and Macaria goes to the king's palace. Acamas then tells the queen that Demophöon had consented to let him lead the troops against Eurystheus, and that Hyllus should attend him as his officer.

In the fourth act, Alcander acquaints Thestor that he had prevailed upon Demophöon to send his brother forth with a mock command; that orders were sent after him not to engage Eurystheus, and that in his absence Macaria was to be sacrificed. In the mean time Deïanira, much alarmed at her daughter's delay, is going towards the palace after her, but stops at Juno's temple, which she enters, in hopes, by her prayers, to deprecate her wrath. Macaria then enters dressed like a victim, and is going into the temple to be sacrificed. Deïanira, upon hearing solemn musick, comes out of the temple and meets her daughter. A scene of great distress follows; and Macaria is saved by the sudden arrival of Acamas, who returns in wrath against the king, for having so deceived him.

In the fifth act we find that Acamas is imprisoned by the king's command—that Macaria is forced from the temple of Jupiter, and again led to sacrifice. The queen appears in the deepest distress; and, upon hearing a loud shout, supposes it to be the army's groan at the death of her daughter. Almost frantick with despair, she is rushing

forth to burst upon the rites; when Macaria meets her with a drawn dagger. She then tells her, that as she was about to sacrifice herself, for the preservation of a mother and a brother, Iolaus broke into the grove, and with a lance, which he threw at Alcander, killed Thestor.—That Acamas, who had been released from prison by the guards, entered at the same time, and that she had escaped in the general confusion. Upon the sight of Alcander they enter the temple. Acamas immediately follows Alcander; and the queen and Macaria return upon hearing his voice. Demophöon, who had learned from the confession of Thestor, that he had been suborned by Alcander to pronounce a false oracle, upbraids him with it; and tells the queen that Alcander had also sent a ruffian to murder Hyllus. Deïanira, in the anguish of her soul, stabs him at the altar. An officer then brings an account that Hyllus had escaped the ruffian; and he immediately enters triumphant, having slain Eurystheus at the head of his troops, who all with joy acknowledged him for their king. A reconciliation then takes place between Demophöon and Hyllus, and the generosity and valour of Acamas is rewarded with the hand of Macaria.

* * * *Our readers will be pleased to observe, that our account of this tragedy precedes that of Sinope, owing to the former being brought out, after the account of the latter was printed off.*

ANECDOTES.

A Prince of Oettingen in Germany never required an oath from his ministry or counsellors; but, taking them up to a window in his palace, presented to their view a gallows.—“Now, gentlemen (said the prince) you have your choice: you may either, by your good actions, obtain my regard and protection, or, by your bad ones, have the honour of a *swing* upon yonder tree.”—This prince was remarkably well served by his ministry.

Anecdote of the King of Prussia.

As the king was passing through the hall of his palace at *Sans-souci*, with one of his generals, he said to him, General, you shall dine here, in a few days, with three hundred of my chamberlains.—Sire, said the general, I did not think you had so many.—The king replied, with a smile—I do not mean those nothings who wear gold keys, but my brave chamberlains who opened to me the gates of Silesia.

DESCRIPTION

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The LADY of LORETTO

DESCRIPTION OF THE COCAGNA, A DIVERSION PECULIAR TO THE CITY OF NAPLES.

(From Dr. Moore's *View of Society and Manners in Italy.*)

THE *Cocagna* is a diversion relished by people of the first rank in the polished city of Naples, where they pretend to tell us that the very vagrants in the streets are instructed in history, and the human mind is refined by poetry, softened by music, and elevated by religion.

The *Cocagna* is an entertainment given to the people four succeeding Sundays during the carnival. Opposite to the palace a kind of wooden amphitheatre is erected. This being covered with branches of trees, bushes and various plants, real and artificial, has the appearance of a green hill. On this hill are little buildings, ornamented with pillars of loaves of bread, with joints of meat, and dried fish, varnished and curiously arranged by way of capitals. Among the trees and bushes are some oxen, a considerable number of calves, sheep, hogs, and lambs, all alive and tied to posts.

There are, besides, a great number of living turkeys, geese, hens, pigeons, and other fowls, nailed by the wings to the scaffolding. Certain heathen deities appear also occasionally upon

this hill, but not with a design to protect it.

The guards are drawn up in three ranks, to keep off the populace.

The royal family, with all the nobility of the court, crowd the windows and balconies of the palace, to enjoy this magnificent sight. When his majesty waves his handkerchief, the guards open to the right and left; the rabble pour in from all quarters, and the entertainment commences.

You may easily conceive what a delightful sight it must be to see several thousands of hungry beggars rush in like a torrent, destroy the whole fabric of loaves, fishes, and joints of meat, overturn the heathen deities for the honour of Christianity, pluck the fowls, at the expence of their wings, from the posts to which they were nailed; and, in the fury of their struggling and fighting for their prey, often tearing the miserable animals to pieces, and sometimes stabbing one another.

It must be observed, that of late years the larger cattle have been previously killed.

POPERY ALWAYS THE SAME;

O R,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES OF THE HOLY CHAPEL OF LORETTO, &c.

With an accurate representation of our LADY of LORETTO and the INFANT, after a drawing from the original Image.

(From the same Author.)

WE are informed, by a private note from our correspondent *Theophilus*, who favoured us with four excellent letters of popish rites and ceremonies, inserted at p. 28, 162, 362 and 459 of our Magazine for 1780. Vol. XLIX, that he has been discovered and warmly attacked in anonymous letters by the Romish party, who have accused him of relating old stories on purpose to prejudice the minds of the vulgar against their religion; he therefore congratulates his protestant country-

LOND. MAG. Feb. 1781.

men on the recent publication of Dr. Moore's Travels through Italy, and as that gentleman's character and literary reputation are too well established to be called in question, he requests that we would lay before our readers his new testimonials that Popery is not changed for the better in our time; but on the contrary, that it is actually worse than it was, from the influence and example of the present Pope, who is represented, by the same intelligent writer, as being more scrupulously at-

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tached to the external rites and ceremonies of his religion than his predecessors.

"The road from *Ancona* to *Loretto* runs through a fine country composed of a number of beautiful hills and intervening vallies. *Loretto* itself is a small town, situated on an eminence, about three miles from the sea. I expected to have found it a more magnificent, at least a more commodious town for the entertainment of strangers. The inn-keepers do not disturb the devotion of the Pilgrims by the luxuries of either bed or board. I have not seen worse accommodations since I entered Italy, than at the inn here. This seems surprising, considering the great resort of strangers. If any town in England were as much frequented, every third or fourth house would be a neat inn.

"The holy chapel of *Loretto*, all the world knows, was originally a small house in *Nazareth*, inhabited by the Virgin Mary, in which she was saluted by the Angel, and where she bred our Saviour. After their deaths, it was held in great veneration by all believers in Jesus, and at length consecrated into a chapel, and dedicated to the Virgin; upon which occasion St. Luke made that identical image, which is still preserved here, and dignified with the name of our Lady of *Loretto*. This sanctified edifice was allowed to sojourn in *Gallilee* as long as that district was inhabited by Christians; but when infidels got possession of the country, a band of Angels, to save it from pollution, took it in their arms, and conveyed it from *Nazareth* to a castle in *Dalmatia*. This fact might have been called in question by incredulous people, had it been performed in a secret manner; but, that it might be manifest to the most short-sighted spectator, and evident to all who were not perfectly deaf as well as blind, a blaze of celestial light, and a concert of divine music, accompanied it during the whole journey; besides, when the angels, to rest themselves, set it down in a little wood near the road, all the trees of the forest bowed their heads to the ground, and continued in that respectful posture as long as the sacred chapel remained amongst them. But, not having been entertained with suitable respect at the castle above men-

tioned, the same indefatigable angels carried it over the sea, and placed it in a field belonging to a noble lady, called *Lauretta*, from whom the chapel takes its name; This field happened unfortunately to be frequented at that time by highwaymen and murderers: A circumstance with which the angels undoubtedly were not acquainted when they placed it there. After they were better informed, they removed it to the top of a hill belonging to two brothers, where they imagined it would be perfectly secure from the dangers of robbery or assassination; but the two brothers, the proprietors of the ground, being equally enamoured of their new visitor, became jealous of each other, quarrelled, fought, and fell by mutual wounds. After this fatal catastrophe, the angels in waiting finally moved the holy chapel to the eminence where it now stands, and has stood these four hundred years, having lost all relish for travelling. To silence the captious objections of cavers, and give full satisfaction to the candid enquirer, a deputation of respectable persons was sent from *Loretto* to *Nazareth*, who, previous to their setting out, took the dimensions of the holy house with the most scrupulous exactness. On their arrival at *Nazareth*, they found the citizens scarcely recovered from their astonishment; for it may be easily supposed, that the sudden disappearance of a house from the middle of a town, would naturally occasion a considerable degree of surprise, even in the most philosophic minds. The landlords had been alarmed in a particular manner, and had made enquiries and offered rewards all over *Gallilee*, without having been able to get any satisfactory account of the fugitive. They felt their interest much affected by this incident; for, as houses had never before been considered as *moveables*, their value fell immediately. This indeed might be partly owing to certain evil-minded persons, who, taking advantage of the public alarm, for selfish purposes, circulated a report, that several other houses were on the wing, and would probably disappear in a few days. This affair being so much the object of attention at *Nazareth*, and the builders of that city declaring, they would as soon build upon quick-sand as on the vacant

cant space, which the chapel had left at its departure, the deputies from Loretto had no difficulty in discovering the foundation of that edifice, which they carefully compared with the dimensions they had brought from Loretto, and found that they tallied exactly. Of this they made oath at their return; and in the mind of every rational person, it remains no longer a question, whether this is the real house which the Virgin Mary inhabited or not. Many of those particulars are narrated with other circumstances in books which are sold here; but I have been informed of one circumstance, which has not hitherto been published in any book, and which I dare swear, you will think ought to be made known for the benefit of future travellers. This morning, immediately before we left the inn to visit the holy chapel, an Italian servant, whom the Duke of Hamilton engaged at Venice, took me aside, and told me, in a very serious manner, that strangers were apt secretly to break off little pieces of the stone belonging to the *Santa Casa* (Holy-house) in hopes that such precious relics might bring them good fortune; but he earnestly intreated me not to do any such thing: For he knew a man at Venice, who had broken off a small corner of one of the stones, and slipped it into his breeches pocket unperceived; but, so far from bringing him good fortune, it had burnt its way out, like aqua fortis, before he left the chapel, and scorched his thighs in such a miserable manner, that he was not able to sit on horseback for a month.

“The sacred chapel stands due east and west, at the farther end of a large church of the most durable stone of Istria, which has been built round it. This may be considered as the external covering, or as a kind of great coat to the *Santa Casa*, which has a smaller coat of more precious materials and workmanship nearer its body. This internal covering, or case, is of the choicest marble, after a plan of San Savino's, and ornamented with basso relievos, the workmanship of the best sculptors which Italy could furnish in the reign of Leo X. The subjects of those basso relievos are, the history of the blessed Virgin, and other parts of the bible. The whole case is about fifty feet long, thirty in breadth, and

the same in height; but the real house itself is no more than thirty two feet in length, fourteen in breadth, and at the sides, about eighteen feet in height, the centre of the roof is four or five feet higher. The walls of this little holy chapel are composed of pieces of a reddish substance, of an oblong square shape, laid one upon another, in the manner of bricks. At first sight, on a superficial view, these red coloured oblong substances appear to be nothing else than common Italian bricks; and, which is still more extraordinary, on a second and third view, with all possible attention, they still have the same appearance. There is not however, as we were assured, a single particle of brick in their whole composition, being entirely of a stone, which, though it cannot now be found in Palestine, was formerly very common, particularly in the neighbourhood of Nazareth. There is a small interval between the walls of the ancient house and the marble case. The workmen at first intended them to be in contact, from an opinion, founded either upon gross ignorance or infidelity, that the former stood in need of support from the latter; but the marble either started back of itself, from such impious familiarity, being conscious of its unworthiness; or else was thrust back by the coyness of the virgin brick, it is not said which. But it has certainly kept at a proper distance ever since. While we examined the basso relievos of the marble case, we were not a little incommoded by the numbers of pilgrims who were constantly crawling round it on their knees, kissing the ground, and saying their prayers with great fervour. As they crept along, they discovered some degree of eagerness to be nearest the wall; not I am persuaded with a view of saving their own labour, by contracting the circumference of their circuit; but from an idea that the revolutions they were performing, would be the more beneficial to their souls, the nearer they were to the sacred house. This exercise is continued in proportion to the zeal and strength of the patient.

“Above the door there is an inscription, by which it appears that any one who enters with arms is *ipso facto* excommunicated. *Ingredientes cum armis*

sunt excommunicati. There are also the severest denunciations against those who carry away the smallest particle of the stone and mortar belonging to this chapel.

"The holy house is divided within, into unequal portions, by a kind of grate-work of silver. The division towards the west is about three fourths of the whole; that to the east is called the sanctuary. In the larger division, which may be considered as the main body of the house, the walls are left bare, to shew the true original fabric of Nazareth stone. At the lower or western wall there is a window, the same through which the angel Gabriel entered at the Annunciation. The architraves of this window are covered with silver. There are a great number of golden and silver lamps in this chapel; I was told there are above forty; one of them is a present from the republic of Venice; it is of gold, and weighs thirty-seven pounds; some of the silver lamps weigh from one hundred and twenty, to one hundred and thirty pounds. At the upper end of the largest room is an altar, but so low, that you may see from it the famous image which stands over the chimney, in the small room, or sanctuary. Golden and silver angels of considerable size kneel around her, some offering hearts of gold, enriched with diamonds, and one an infant of pure gold. The wall of the sanctuary is plated with silver, and adorned with crucifixes, precious stones, and votive gifts of various kinds. The figure of the Virgin herself by no means corresponds with the fine furniture of her house: she is a little woman, about four feet in height, with the features and complexion of a negroe. Of all the sculptors that ever existed, assuredly St. Luke, by whom this figure is said to have been made, is the least of a flatterer; and nothing can be a stronger proof of the Blessed Virgin's contempt for external beauty, than her being satisfied with this representation of her; especially if, as I am inclined to believe, her face and person really resembled those beautiful ideas of her conveyed by the pencils of Raphael, Correggio, and Guido. The figure of the infant Jesus, by St. Luke, is of a piece with that of the Virgin; he holds a large golden globe in one hand, and

the other is extended in the act of blessing. Both figures have crowns on their heads, enriched with diamonds; these were presents from Ann of Austria, Queen of France. Both arms of the Virgin are inclosed within her robes, and no part but her face is to be seen; her dress is most magnificent, but in a wretched bad taste: this is not surprising for she has no female attendant. She has particular clothes for the different feasts held in honour of her; and, which is not quite so decent, is always dressed and undressed by the priests belonging to the chapel; her robes are ornamented with all kinds of precious stones, down to the hem of her garments.

"There is a small place behind the sanctuary, into which we were also admitted. This is a favour seldom refused to strangers of a decent appearance. In this they shew the chimney, and some other furniture, which they pretend belonged to the Virgin, when she lived at Nazareth; particularly a little earthen porringer, out of which the infant used to eat. The pilgrims bring rosaries, little crucifixes, and agnus dei's, which the obliging priests shake for half a minute in this porringer, after which it is believed they acquire the virtue of curing various diseases, and prove an excellent preventive of all temptations of Satan. The gown which the image had on, when the chapel arrived from Nazareth, is of red camblet, and carefully kept in a glass shrine. Above *one hundred masses* are daily said in this chapel, and in the church in which it stands. The music we heard in the chapel was remarkably fine. A certain number of the chaplains are eunuchs, who perform the double duty of singing the offices in the choir, and saying masses at the altar. The canonical law, which excludes persons in their situation from the priesthood, is eluded by a very extraordinary expedient, which I shall leave you to guess.

"The jewels and riches to be seen at any one time in the Holy Chapel, are of small value, in comparison of those in the treasury, which is a large room adjoining to the vestry of the great church. In the presses of this room are kept those presents which royal, noble, and rich bigots of all ranks, have, by oppressing their subjects, and injuring their

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their families sent to this place. To enumerate every particular would fill volumes. They consist of various utensils, and other things in silver and gold; as lamps, candlesticks, goblets, crowns, and crucifixes; lambs, eagles, saints, apostles, angels, virgins, and infants: then there are cameos, pearls, gems, and precious stones of all kinds, and in great numbers. What is valued above all the other jewels is, the miraculous pearl, wherein they assert, that nature has given a faithful delineation of the Virgin sitting on a cloud, with the infant Jesus in her arms. I freely acknowledge, that I did see something like a woman with a child in her arms, but whether nature intended this as a portrait of the Virgin Mary or not, I will not take upon me to say, yet I will candidly confess (though perhaps some of my friends in the north, may think it is saying too much in support of the Popish opinion) that the figure in this pearl, bore as great a likeness to some pictures I have seen of the Virgin, as to any female of my acquaintance.

"There was not room in the presses of the Treasury to hold all the silver pieces, which have been presented to

the Virgin. Several other presses in the vestry, they told us, were completely full, and they made offer to shew them; but our curiosity was already satiated.

"It is said, that those pieces are occasionally melted down, by his *Holiness*, for the use of the state; and also, that the most precious of the jewels are picked out, and sold for the same purpose, false stones being substituted in their room. This is an affair entirely between the Virgin and the Pope; if she does not, I know no other person who has a right to complain.

"In the great church, which contains the holy chapel, are confessionals, where the penitents from every country in Europe may be confessed in their own language, priests being always in waiting for that purpose; each of them has a long white rod in his hand, with which he touches the heads of those to whom he thinks it proper to give absolution. They place themselves on their knees, in groupes, around the confessional chair; and when the holy father has touched their heads with the expiatory rod, they retire, freed from the burden of their sins, and with renewed courage to begin a fresh account."

LETTERS FROM NINON DE L'ENCLOS TO THE MARQUIS DE SEVIGNE.

LETTER V.

(Continued from our last, p. 29.)

I HAVE this moment, my dear marquis, received a letter from St. Evremond, in which he says a thousand civil things, which my vanity longs to repeat to you. You know with what peculiar delicacy he compliments, and how artfully he can persuade one into a good opinion of one's self. Take this as an apology for any thing dictatorial you may meet within my letter. I am a woman—I have been flattered—and, by St. Evremond; if I am positive and presuming, 'tis his fault, and not mine.

I thank you for your last letter; but your stile is too ceremonious. Pray remember in future, that though the superscription of your letters may be "To *Madame de l'Enclos*," you are still writing to *Ninon*.

You astonish me by the account you

give of M. de St. L.—'s ingratitude to his benefactor; but you astonish me still more by the mode you adopt of recalling the man to my recollection, and completing the description of him, by mentioning his being violently in love with the Marchioness de Lambert's pretty cousin.

What, marquis! does *Love* inhabit a breast sullied with injustice? Can that heart offer a sigh at the altar of Love, which is inexorable to the pleadings of humanity? Imagine to yourself the ungrateful St. L.—, viewing, with a steady countenance, the distresses of a venerable old man, to whose friendship he is indebted for being raised to a situation in life so high, that a few years ago, he would have trembled at the presumption of looking up to it.—Without fine feelings we cannot

not taste the delights of love — what must be the feeling of the wretch I have just mentioned?

Be assured this heavenly passion will never associate in your bosom with unworthy guests. Its pure essence would be contaminated. The polluted breath of avarice, cruelty, or cowardice, would fully its brightness.

Love, my dear marquis, purifies the mind from every selfish alloy; or if there is aught of self remaining, it is for a dearer, a better self we feel; for whose happiness we are ever anxious, and to promote which, even the most inconsiderable action tends. Its supreme delights arise from the consciousness of inspiring pleasure. — Nay, I am firmly convinced that its most sensual pleasures owe their poignance, in a considerable degree, to the idea of their being shared by the beloved object. I own I have a contemptuous opinion of those who know any felicity that is not mutual.

This may be called mere rant, by the world in general. Be it so. We cannot expect people to admire what they do not understand. The divine flights of Corneille and Racine may appear as bombast to persons of vulgar imaginations. By the bye, let me say a word on *pathos*, by way of digression. I have often met with men, whom I have looked upon as of equal abilities, differ most materially in their opinion of certain passages of our best poets; the one would shed tears at what excited a smile in the other. But I have been less surprised at their differing, than at their attempting to assign reasons in support of their several opinions. These are subjects on which reason cannot be exercised. I saw one friend laugh, and the other cry, without finding my judgement at all influenced by that, as to whether the piece were sublime or ridiculous. I consider the mind, in such situations, as a musical stringed instrument, which only vibrates to what is in unison with itself.

It is certainly a piece of folly, unworthy of men of common sense, putting taste out of the question, to attempt to measure the excursions of fan-

cy by rule and line. I am clearly of opinion, that none but a poet should dare to criticise on poetry. What appears to the man of warm imagination as a sublime exertion of fancy, strikes the phlegmatic reader as mere fustian. Do not by this, suppose me so absurd as to deny that there are certain beautiful passages which must be universally approved by every reader of taste, whether grave or gay, old or young; but I believe you will find that these passages generally owe their celebrity more to the obvious justness of the thoughts and the apposite terms in which they are conceived, than to the boldness either of the idea or the expression.

I have allowed this to be a digression, and yet I think it applies to the subject of my letter. I am not inspired by a muse, but by a divinity. It is Love himself guides my pen; and tho' the children of insipidity may condemn, those who love, will understand me. Whilst their feelings declare me in the right, I will answer criticism with my pity. The enthusiasm of love is like that of religion: by having its whole attention devoted to one object, it becomes indifferent to every other; it raises the mind to a height from which it looks down on the common occurrences of life. Love has its pains, marquis: but its pleasures! — do not let me wrong them by a vain attempt to describe them. Only remember that their essence is *reciprocity*.

I cannot conclude my letter, without telling you a story, which my allusion to a musical instrument has brought to my recollection. Madame Scarron* was one day rallying me for my inconstancy to poor La C.† I told her I did not like him, and I could not help it. "He is young," said she. — Yes. — "Handsome!" — True. — "Gallant!" — certainly. — "Witty and good humoured" — it cannot be denied. — "Good God! what would you have?" said she. I desired her to take up her lute, and made her observe how its strings echoed certain sounds of mine. I then played her favourite air in a key where those sympathetic sounds did not occur. "You have often admired that air (said I) the harmony is charm-

* The famous Mad. Maintenon, who was at that time married to Scarron.

† Most likely this was Mons. La Chartres, of whom a ridiculous story is told of his extorting a promissory note of eternal constancy from Ninon.

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ing, and the melody no less so—but the sounds are not in *unison*." I was proceeding, but she *stopt* me.—"I have done (cried she, laughing;) I have

nothing further to say as to poor La C. but I wish you were not *out of tune* with him!"

Your's ever,

NINON.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1781.

THIS evening a new tragedy, called *The Siege of Sinope*, written by Mrs. Brooke, already known to the literary world by several ingenious publications, was performed for the first time at this theatre; the characters of which were thus represented:

M E N.

Pharnaces	<i>Mr. Henderson.</i>
Athridates	<i>Mr. Aickin.</i>
Orontes	<i>Mr. Clarke.</i>
Artabanes	<i>Mr. Whitfield.</i>
Artaxias	<i>Mr. Davies.</i>
Tigranes	<i>Mr. Thompson.</i>
Ziphares	<i>Mr. L'Estrange.</i>
Eumenes	<i>A Child.</i>

W O M E N.

Thamyris	<i>Mrs. Yates.</i>
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V I R G I N S, &c.

THE outline of the fable is briefly this:—Athridates, King of Cappadocia, having lost his son in a battle with Mithridates, King of Pontus, refuses to give his daughter Thamyris to Pharnaces, the son of Mithridates, and to whom, before his quarrel with the latter, he had betrothed her.

On the death of Mithridates, however, Thamyris, who was in love with Pharnaces, was persuaded by him to quit her father, and share his bed and throne. Athridates, enraged at her conduct, collects his army, and leads it into Pontus, against Pharnaces; when Thamyris, terrified at the thought of her father and husband being in arms against each other, prevails on the latter to send an embassy to the former with proposals of accommodation and peace.

At this period the piece opens. Athridates, the better to conceal and promote his thirst of revenge, apparently consents to the terms, and desires to be permitted to ratify the treaty in Sinope, the seat of Pharnaces' residence,

Accordingly, he is received into the city, and when the unsuspecting inhabitants meet him, unarmed, and with garlands in their hands, orders his troops to fall upon them and massacre them. Tidings of this being brought to Thamyris (who is at the altar, invoking the gods to render the meeting of the two kings propitious, and to unite them in firm league and amity) she flies to the palace to save her son. Here she meets Pharnaces, who, enraged at the perfidy of Athridates is hastening to his army, which lies encamped upon the plain on the other side of the city, before he goes, he makes his queen take an oath on his sword, to do whatever he shall command her. She consents; and he orders her, in case he is defeated, to slay their son Eumenes rather than suffer him to be made prisoner. Thamyris, who imagined her death was the end he aimed at, starts with horror at the command, but, after much reluctance, yields, and vows.

Pharnaces departs for the camp, and Thamyris conceals Eumenes in the mausoleum of the kings of Pontus, as the safest and most unsuspected place. In the mean time Athridates having gained the palace, meets the queen and demands her son. She refuses to inform him where he is concealed, and he in revenge, to erase as much as possible all memory of the race of Mithridates, orders his soldiers to destroy the mausoleum. Thamyris, in despair, snatches a sword from one of the attendants, and endeavours to oppose their progress, but in vain.

The orders of Athridates are obeyed. Eumenes is discovered in the tomb of Mithridates, and both the queen and her son are made prisoners.

At this period, Domitius, the Roman general, and ally of Athridates, arrives to co-operate with him. Athridates, as a mark of his faith, determines to give up his daughter and her son to the Romans;

Romans; but Thamyris reproaching him with the disgrace of yielding up his own race to bondage, occasions him to hesitate. During this, the Romans retreat before the soldiers of Pharnaces; and Cyaxares, King of Armenia, his friend and ally, approaches to his assistance. On this gleam of success he returns (by a private passage known only to the royal blood) to Thamyris, in order to release her from her vow, and take both her and Eumenes to the camp.

On finding his son a prisoner, he reproaches her for her weakness, but relents, on her telling him that he was forced from her by a power she had no means of resisting, and repeating her promise to slay him, with her own hand, sooner than suffer him to be carried into bondage and to Rome.

Pharnaces returns to the camp with a promise of releasing them both; and Athridates comes with new proposals, promising Thamyris that if she will forsake Pharnaces, and give him up to his fury, he will secure the throne of Pontus for Eumenes. The queen, faithful to her nuptial vow, refuses to listen to the proposal. Athridates gives her till night to make her choice between that and death, and in the mean time commits her to the custody of Orchanes. Thamyris, partly by her eloquence and distress, and partly by the respect of those appointed to guard her

for the daughter of their sovereign, prevails on them to connive at her escape, and permit Artabanus to conduct her and Eumenes to the Temple, where Orontes the priest conceals them both in the innermost sanctuary. On the first knowledge of their flight, Athridates hastens to the Temple, insults Orontes, and is sacrilegiously preparing to overturn the altar, when word is brought that Pharnaces has forced his way into the city, and is bearing down all before him. Scarce is this said, when he himself bursts into the Temple, and seizing Athridates, is going to put him to death. At the sight, Thamyris bursts from her concealment, clasps her father in her arms, and shields him from the sword of Pharnaces, who overcome by her entreaties, consents to spare his life; when the tyrant, stung with indignation at being overcome, and remorse at his own conduct, stabs himself. Pharnaces consoles Thamyris for his fate, by the consideration of the safety of himself and Eumenes, and the piece concludes with a moral reflexion on the duty of princes.

It was received with applause; but by the judicious is considered as much better calculated for the closet than the stage, the language and sentiments being admirable, while the plot is too barren of incidents and variety for theatrical exhibition.

THE JILTY; OR, THE FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

CHARLES CLASSIC, having finished his studies at Cambridge, went to pay a visit to his guardian at his seat in Hertfordshire. He lost both his parents when he was so young that he had a very faint remembrance of those near relations. His uncle by his mother's side, Mr. Turner, took care of his education and his fortune till he came of age, which was just at the time he quitted the University to make the above-mentioned visit.

As Charles was a genteel young fellow, had an easy address, and was very politely accomplished, he made no small impression on the ladies in his uncle's neighbourhood; and his arriving to the possession of eight hun-

dred a year in land, and twice as many thousands in the public funds, did not render him less agreeable in their eyes. He was, in truth, universally caressed wherever he went, and overwhelmed from all quarters with the most flattering civilities. Young, gay, handsome, polite, and rich, where is the wonder that he was so? But I must hasten to an adventure which almost made him resolve to renounce all connexions with the fair sex.

Among the gentlemen who visited his uncle upon an intimate footing, was Mr. Townshend, a widower, and his daughter, who was reckoned the finest girl in that part of the country.

Miss

Miss Townshend had, indeed, just pretensions to the appellation of a beauty; but her intellectual accomplishments made a much stronger impression on young Classic than all her personal charms. She had, besides, a thousand amiable qualities, which captivated him in such a manner, that he soon became as very a swain as ever sighed in the regions of romance: but his love had nothing romantic in it; it was not a wandering passion, which dies in the possession of the object by which it is raised: on the contrary, his affection was founded on virtue, and by virtuous means did he endeavour to arrive at the completion of his wishes.

The frequent interviews between the two families, often gave the lovers opportunities of being together. In one of those interviews Classic thus opened himself, not without much embarrassment and awkward hesitation; by which hesitation and embarrassment he gave striking proofs of the integrity of his intentions. A counterfeit lover, with dishonourable views, would have been as fluent as B——l, and as false.

"The first moment I saw you, madam (said Classic) I admired you. By seeing you often, admiration soon ripened into love. You are ever in my thoughts; and I feel that I never shall be happy, unless you consent to make me so. My happiness depends on the reception which this declaration of a passion I can no longer conceal, meets with.—As my views are honourable, my vanity makes me hope that I shall by this declaration give no offence."

"Where I offended (replied she) with so honourable a declaration, I should discover a great defect in my understanding; but were I to look upon your addresses in a serious light, and encourage them, I should not deserve the good opinion you entertain of me. The great disproportion between us, in point of fortune (for I will not, I ought not, to deceive you, my expectations are extremely small) gives me no room to ———"

"Talk not of disproportion (interrupted he eagerly) in point of fortune. It is not to *that*, but to *yourself*, that I pay my addresses. The beauties of your mind and your person are sufficiently attractive. With the possession of *them*, I shall think myself perfectly happy—the happiest husband in the world."

After this generous behaviour in her

lover, Miss Townshend could no longer refuse to comply with his wishes, and to crown his expectations. The interview ended with overflowings of happiness on *his* side, and a promise on *her's* to give her hand, if her father had no objection to the nuptials.—She had no occasion to hesitate about her father's consent: the alliance between the Classics and the Townshends was too advantageous to the latter, to be rejected—but her deportment upon the occasion was delicate and dutiful.

Mr. Townshend, when his daughter disclosed the affair to him, made not the slightest objection to so flattering a match; but the marriage was postponed to the following winter, because till then, Miss Townshend would not be of age.—Besides, there were other important reasons for this delay.

Though Charles was vexed with having his happiness so long postponed, for the summer was not half over, yet, as he thought himself sure of the affections, the person, and the heart, as as well as the hand, of his mistress, he endeavoured to wait with patience till November.

Not many days before *that* set apart for the celebration of their nuptials, Charles and his mistress made an appointment to see *The Inconstant*; but just as they were getting into the coach, Charles received a letter on business which required an immediate answer.—Miss Townshend, therefore, and a lady of her acquaintance went by themselves, and Charles promised to be with them as soon as he had finished his affairs.

He came into the box, in which places had been taken, at the end of the third act, and was surprised to find only one seat near the door, on which he could scarcely make a shift to sit.—But he was more surprised to see a young beau glittering between Miss Townshend and her companion, in the place which he himself should have filled.

The ladies turned to the door on seeing him enter, and he bowed to them. He could do no more; but waited till the end of the play for an explanation of the mystery, about which he could not be thoroughly easy.

The ladies returned his civility; but he thought he saw a coolness in the behaviour of his mistress, and it alarmed him. He was piqued at it; but his mortification increased when he saw her, at the end of the entertainment,

ment, give her hand to the beau, who offered to conduct her to his coach. The sight stirred his blood, and he stepped up to the officious coxcomb with a *look* which made him ask pardon for the mistake he had committed, and offer his civilities to the other lady.

As they were riding home, Charles rallied his mistress on the new conquest she had made, whilst she laughed off his raillery with a great deal of humour. He joined in the laugh, and thought no more of the object which had occasioned it.

A few days after this adventure, calling at Miss Townshend's lodgings to drink tea, Charles met the beau who had so much alarmed him. He was playing with her fan, and taking a few freedoms which were, in his opinion, too familiar, and in the permission of which she appeared, in his eye, very indiscreet. He had too much politeness, however, to shew his resentment before Sir Billy Tinsel (for it was he who had roused it) but as soon as he had taken his leave, took the liberty to enquire into the occasion of such an unexpected *tête-à-tête*.

"This visit, said she, is quite accidental. Sir Billy ordered *his* coach to follow *your's* from the play, by which means he found out my lodgings and my name, and this afternoon introduced himself to my company."

Though Charles did not express any dissatisfaction at the apology Miss Townshend made for her conduct, yet the sensations he felt were not of the most agreeable kind. He sealed up his lips, while he staid with her, upon that subject, but it engrossed his thoughts.

In the evening he met Sir Billy again at the coffee-house. "Who is that prig?" said he to the waiters.—"A young baronet just arrived from his travels to take possession of an estate in Staffordshire."

At the next visit to his mistress, Charles behaved to her with his usual freedom and good-humour, as if nothing had happened; but her behaviour was changed: there was a reserve, a coldness in it which surprised, and, at the same time, shocked him.

"I am astonished, said she, with a peevish accent, that you can be alarmed at my taking a few innocent freedoms before marriage. If you discover a jealous disposition *now*, what a life am I to expect hereafter?"

"Have I discovered any signs, madam, of such a temper?" replied Charles, very much hurt by her manner of treating him. "Have I said any thing to make you suspect me of jealousy? I was, indeed, surprised to see a gentleman at your lodging who was quite a stranger to me, and I repeat it—"

"A stranger! replied she, in a louder tone; you are mistaken, sir.—He is not such a stranger as you imagine.—I have formerly danced several times in his company; and if he had returned sooner from his travels, you would have seen him before. He is a man of figure, fashion, and fortune, and has certainly a right to common complaisance from me. If you are offended with *that* complaisance, you neither treat him nor me in the manner we deserve."

This speech was uttered with so much vehemence, that Charles was staggered by it. He was at a loss to know what to think of his mistress. He felt an unusual anxiety in his heart; but he kept it to himself, and concealed it with all the art he was master of. He left her, full of perplexity. Her behaviour had stunned him. He reflected on it over and over, yet could not account for it. He passed the night full of distracting doubts, but the morning dissipated them.

While he was dressing himself to go to Miss Townshend, he started at the sudden appearance of her maid, who entered the room in great confusion, and seemed to have something of consequence to communicate. After a short pause, "I am come, sir, said she, to discover a secret which concerns your honour and happiness: I hope you won't betray me by telling it."

"Sit down, said Charles; speak freely what you have to say in which my honour and happiness are concerned, and be assured I will lock up the secret in my breast."

Encouraged by this assurance, she proceeded: "I was brought up in *your* family, sir, and I am under very great obligations to it: and after you was so kind as to place me in the *service* I am in, I always looked upon you as my master, and therefore think it my duty to inform you of what you ought to know. You will be sadly shocked, sir, at what I am going to reveal; but I cannot see so worthy a gentleman

gentleman abused without speaking. I do my duty in this discovery, let what will be the consequence."

Charles, impatient to hear the secret which struggled for a vent, urged her with repeated importunities to relate all she knew, and to conceal nothing.

"You have been grossly imposed upon, continued she, by my mistress, who does not at all deserve the good opinion you have of her: no, indeed, sir, she does not—for I have found out that the young baronet you saw at our house is an old acquaintance of her's. When she first received you as a lover, Sir Billy was abroad on his travels; but now he is come home, she is doing all she can to be my Lady Tinsel, and I fancy she will succeed, for she has a great deal of art; and they have begun to write to one another; and people you know, sir, must be pretty intimate when they come to that. I have got a letter in my hand from her to Sir Billy; but as I have a regard for your happiness, and think you have been very much abused by them both, I was determined to let you see it before I carried it to the Post-house."

Charles was struck dumb with the discovery of Miss Townshend's infidelity. He was for some moments unable to speak, for astonishment. But he recovered himself, and to the increase of that astonishment read the following letter:

"To Sir BILLY TINSEL, *Bar.*

My dear Sir Billy,

"YOU over-power me with pleasure by the many expressions you make use of in my favour, and by your intentions to make me happy; for so any woman must be, who is connected with so amiable, and so every way agreeable a man.—But you tell me, you hear I am engaged, and therefore are afraid that you shall be rejected.—Dismiss those fears, and believe me ready to accept of your generous proposals.—I was, 'tis true, to have been married to a country gentleman, to whose offers of marriage I only consented, because they were advantageous, and not from any affection to his person. If, therefore, you continue in the mind you are in with regard to me, I will break off with the said gentleman directly: in doing which I shall feel no reluctance, when I consider for whom I leave him.—A woman surely must have no eyes nor under-

standing, who can hesitate a moment in such a situation—I expect him this evening at six, because I have not yet discarded him; but I hope he will not stay beyond his usual hour, which is eight. If you will take your chance for finding me alone after that hour, you will receive a sincere welcome from

"Your obliged

CHARLOTTE TOWNSHEND."

If I could describe Charles's situation when he finished the above letter, I would;—but the most forcible words in the English language are too weak for that purpose. Love, jealousy, and resentment, tore his breast by turns, and distracted him with their tumultuous agitation. After the hopes with which he had flattered himself, that his mistress was as sincere as she appeared to be, this blow was almost too heavy for him to bear. The words, "I shall feel no reluctance, when I consider for whom I leave him," stabbed him to the soul; and the cordial invitation at the conclusion of the letter, almost threw him into a delirium.

"Are all her vows, promises, and attestations, cried he, come to this?—If *she* is false, what faith is there in woman?—I will not rashly fall upon the whole sex, for the treacherous behaviour of one individual; but surely I shall have reason to suspect the most flattering appearances."

When he had thus given a little vent to his passion, he enquired of the maid whether she could not contrive to let him be present at the interview which her mistress had proposed to enjoy with her new lover: for much he desired to hear from her *lips* a confirmation of what she had written with her *hand*, that he might not have the least doubt of her double-dealing.

His request was no sooner hinted than complied with. He went—drank tea—staid his usual time—and as Miss Townshend discovered not, in any part of her demeanour, the least alienation of her affections, many men, in his circumstances, would have imagined the letter to have been forged, on purpose to make him uneasy; so artfully, with so much simplicity, and seeming innocence, did she behave.

He took his leave of *her*, but not of the *house*.—Posted in an adjoining closet, he waited the arrival of Sir Billy with impatience, and he was not dis-

appointed. The baronet was extremely well received, and after a thousand mutual vows, and such protestants as had once passed between Miss Townshend and himself, she confirmed what she had written, and assured him, that she was ready, for his sake, to renounce all connections from that moment with Mr. Classic.

"I renounce him, said she with an emphasis, for ever, and to you alone attach myself. I never loved him; and to give up what we never loved, is no difficult task."

What dreadful words were these to the ears of Charles? He comforted himself, however, that she had declared her mind so freely about him *before* marriage; for the same disposition would, he thought, have prompted her to make the same declaration *afterwards*. In that reflection he was happy, and extracted great consolation from his disappointment.

When Sir Billy retired, Charles un-

expectedly supplied his place. His presence was as unlucky, as it was unlooked for.—He struck the lady with surprise.—She screamed.—

"So, madam, said Charles (with a provoking composure) you never loved me!—And to give up what we never loved, is no difficult task! I heartily congratulate you on your new conquest. Lady Tinsel's servant will, to be sure, sound more genteelly than plain Mrs. Classic's; and you have sufficiently convinced me, that you only listened to my addresses from lucrative motives. After the protestations, which you have made, I might with reason, in the severest terms, reproach you with your perfidy; but if you have any sensibility, you will be more punished by your own thoughts, than by any thing I can say; and to those thoughts I leave you."

With this spirited speech he left her, and waited not for a reply.

ACCOUNT OF A DROLL CROSS-PURPOSE CONVERSATION.

(From the Mirror, No. 46.)

S I R,

I Happened lately to dine in a large company, where I was, in a great measure, *unknowing and unknown*. To enter into farther particulars, would be to tell you more than is necessary to my story.

The conversation, after dinner, turned on that common-place question, "Whether a parent ought to choose a profession for his child, or leave him to choose for himself?"

Many remarks and examples were produced on both sides of the question; and the argument hung in *aequilibrio*, as is often the case, when all the speakers are moderately well informed, and none of them are very eager to convince, or unwilling to be convinced.

At length an elderly gentleman began to give his opinion. He was a stranger to most of the company; had been silent, but not sullen; of a steady, but not voracious appetite; and one rather civil than polite.

"In my younger days (said he) nothing would serve me, but I must needs make a campaign against the Turks in Hungary."—At mention of the Turks

and Hungary, I perceived a general impatience to seize the company.

"I rejoice exceedingly, sir (said a young physician) that fortune has placed me near one of your character, sir, from whom I may be informed with precision, whether *lavemens* of *ol. amygd.* did indeed prove a specific in the Hungarian *Dysentery*, which desolated the German army."

"Ipecacuanha in small doses (added another gentleman of the faculty) is an excellent *recipe*, and was generally prescribed at our hospitals in Westphalia, with great, although not infallible, success: but that method was not known in the last wars between the *Ottomans*, vulgarly termed *Turks*, and the *Imperialists*, whom, through an error exceedingly common, my good friend has denominated *Germans*."

"You must pardon me, doctor (said a third) ipecacuanha, in small doses, was administered at the siege of Limerick, soon after the Revolution; and, if you will be pleased to add *seventy-nine*, the years of *this* century, to *ten* or *eleven*, which carries us back to the siege

siege of Limerick in the *last*, you will find, if I mistake not, that this *recipe* has been used for fourscore and nine, or for ninety years."

"Twice the years of the *longest prescription*, doctor (cried a pert barrister from the other end of the table) even after making a reasonable allowance for minorities."

"You mean, if *that* were necessary," said a thoughtful aged person who sat next him.

"As I was saying (continued the third physician) ipecacuanha was administered, in small doses, at the siege of Limerick: for, it is a certain fact, that a surgeon in King William's army communicated the receipt of that preparation to a friend of his, and that friend communicated it to the father, or rather, as I incline to believe, to the grandfather of a friend of mine. I am peculiarly attentive to the exactitude of my facts; for, indeed, it is by facts alone that we can proceed to reason with assurance. It was *the great Bacon's* method."

A grave personage in black then spoke: "There is another circumstance respecting the last wars in Hungary, which, I must confess, does exceedingly interest my curiosity; and that is, whether General Doxat was justly condemned for yielding up a fortified city to the Infidels, or whether, being an innocent man, and a Protestant, he was persecuted unto death by the intrigues of the Jesuits at the court of Vienna?"

"I know nothing of General Doxy (said the stranger, who had hitherto listened attentively) but, if he was persecuted by the Jesuits, I should suppose him to have been a very honest gentleman; for I never heard any thing but ill of the people of that religion."

"You forget (said the first physician) the *quinquina*, that celebrated febrifuge, which was brought into Europe by a father of that order, or, as you are pleased to express it in a French idiom, of that *religion*."

"That of the introduction of the *quinquina* into Europe by the Jesuits is a vulgar error (said the second physician:) The truth is, that the secret was communicated by the natives of South America to a humane Spanish governor whom they loved. He told his chaplain of it, the chaplain, a Ger-

man Jesuit, gave some of the bark to Dr. Helvetius of Amsterdam, father of that Helvetius who, having composed a book concerning *matter*, gave it the title of *spirit*."

"What! (cried the third physician) was *that* Dr. Helvetius who cured the Queen of France of an intermittent, the father of Helvetius the renowned philosopher? The fact is exceedingly curious; and I wonder whether it has come to the knowledge of my correspondent Dr. B——."

"As the gentleman speaks of his campaigns (said an officer of the army) he will probably be in a condition to inform us, whether Marshal Saxe is to be credited, when he tells us, in his *Reveries*, that the Turkish horse, after having drawn out their fire, mowed down the Imperial infantry?"

"Perhaps we shall have some account of Petronius found at Belgrade (said another of the company;) but I suspend my enquiries until the gentleman has finished his story."

"I have listened with great pleasure (said the stranger) and, though I cannot say that I understand all the ingenious things spoken, I can see the truth of what I have often been told, that the Scots, with all their faults, are a learned nation."

"In my younger days, it is true, that nothing would serve me, but I must needs make a campaign against the Turks, or the *Hotmen* in Hungary; but my father could not afford to breed me like a gentleman, which was my own wish, and so he bound me for seven years to a ship-chandler in Wapping. Just as my time was out, my master died, and I married the widow. What by marriages, and what by purchasing damaged stores, I got together a pretty capital. I then dealt in sailors tickets, and I *peculated*, as they call it, in divers things. I am now well known about 'Change, aye, and somewhere else too (said he, with a significant nod.)

"Now, gentlemen, you will judge whether my father did not choose better for me than I should have done for myself. Had I gone to the wars, I might have lost some of my precious limbs, or have had my tongue cut out by the Turks. But, suppose that I had returned safe to Old England, I might indeed have been able to brag that

that I was acquainted with the *laughing man* of Hungary, and with *Peter*, *p*—I can't hit on his name; and I might have learned the way of curing *Great Bacon*, and known whether a *Turkish horse* mowed down *Imperial infants*; but my pockets would have been empty all the while, and I should have been put to hard shifts for a din-

ner. And so you will see that my father did well in binding me apprentice to a ship-chandler.—Here is to his memory in a bumper of port; and success to *omnium*, and the *Irish Tong-teing!*"

I am, Sir, &c.

EUTRAPELUS.

Historical Deduction of the Political and Commercial Connexion between GREAT BRITAIN and the STATES GENERAL of the UNITED PROVINCES, from the Origin of their first Alliance to the present Time.

(Continued from our last, p. 5.)

SUCH was the moderation of the confederated states who signed the union, or pacification of Ghent, that though they took up arms to defend themselves from cruelty and oppression, they published a manifesto declaring their motives, and that they were still willing to own the King of Spain for their sovereign, if he would give security to govern them by the laws of the Low Countries, and preserve inviolate the religious and civil rights and privileges they had enjoyed under his predecessors. But the haughty monarch endeavoured to pacify them by empty promises, when a written instrument was expected under his hand and seal, and all hopes of an accommodation vanished. Both parties therefore made preparations for carrying on the war with vigour, and Don John of Austria, a young aspiring general, who had been appointed governor of the Netherlands upon the death of *Zuringa*, flattered his royal master with the prospect of a speedy reduction of the revolted provinces. The reward he expected for the performance of this important service was, that Philip and the Pope should assist him in obtaining the famous *Mary Queen of Scots* for his wife, and in dethroning *Elizabeth*, in order to place them upon the throne of England.

In the spring of the year 1578, Don John having received various reinforcements from Spain, found himself at the head of an army of 50000 men; that of the confederates consisted of 60000, but religious animosities had disunited them; and every thing seemed ripe for the destruction of the re-

volters, when Don John was taken off by sudden death, not without suspicion of poison; and the Prince of Parma who succeeded him was greatly his inferior in military abilities. On the other hand, Prince Casimir a renowned general, brought a re-inforcement of German veterans to the assistance of the States, and was invited over to England by Queen *Elizabeth*, who made him a knight of the Garter, and gave him a considerable sum of money, to secure him in their interest, after which he returned to Ghent, and took the command of a principal division of the army of the confederates. The Prince of Parma, instead of fighting, amused the states by opening a negociation at Cologne; but the Prince of Orange who saw through the deception, exerted all his influence and industry to strengthen the confederacy, and to prevent a peace.

At length, he succeeded in completing the famous treaty of *Utrecht*, between *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Friezland*, and *Utrecht*, signed in the year 1579, to which *Ghent* and *Ypres* afterwards acceded. Several other provinces however had submitted to the Prince of Parma, and the King of Spain having increased his power and riches by seizing upon the vacant throne of Portugal after the death of King *Henry*; the Prince of Orange found himself in great danger of being crushed by superior numbers, when *Elizabeth* again exerted herself to succour the new formed States of *Holland*. With this view she encouraged the Duke of *Anjou*, brother to *Henry III.* of France, to hope for her hand and throne, if he would

would join the Prince of Orange with a large body of French troops, and at the same time she advised the States to offer him the sovereignty of their country, if he would undertake its defence against Spain. The duke flattered by these splendid offers, sent an army into Flanders in the winter of 1580, and then went over to England to pay his addresses to the queen, resolving to open the campaign early in the spring of the following year. The duke's attachment to the Romish religion was so visible to the queen and her council, that they could not place any great confidence in his promises to support the confederates, and after Elisabeth had refused to marry him, it was rather extraordinary, that she should still continue to supply him with money, and to treat him as their ally. On his arrival at Antwerp he was inaugurated Duke of Brabant, and at Ghent he was elected Count of Flanders; these pompous titles raised him above the Prince of Orange, but he soon found that the hearts of the people were with the latter, and that he enjoyed the entire confidence of the States; upon which, he formed a secret design of seizing Antwerp and the chief towns of the Low Countries, and of making himself separate and independent sovereign of the Netherlands. This design was happily discovered by the vigilance of the Prince of Orange, and to prevent any future conspiracy against the States, they ordered him to leave Flanders, and not being strong enough to oppose their sentence of exile, he withdrew privately to France, and his troops followed soon after. The King of Spain now resolved to take advantage of so favourable a juncture, to recover the Netherlands, and accordingly he sent re-inforcements to the Duke of Parma, who took several towns from the States; and threatened the total ruin of the Protestant interest in Holland. In this extremity the provinces of Utrecht and Guelderland sent deputies to Elizabeth, with mournful petitions, imploring her protection, and immediate succours. Deputies from the other states soon followed them, and both the queen and her council

were greatly embarrassed how to act. After long debates, and diversions, it was at length resolved, that she should assist them without delay, and as the resentment of Philip must be expected, it was thought adviseable to strike the first blow, by sending a strong fleet to attack the Spanish settlements in America.

In consequence of these resolutions, the first treaty between England and the United States of Holland was settled upon the following terms in the summer of the year 1585. Elizabeth engaged to assist the states with an army of 5000 foot, and 1000 horse, to be paid by her during the war: on condition that the commander in chief of these forces, and two other Englishmen whom she would appoint should have seats in the council of the States: that no peace or treaty should be made with the enemy but by common consent: that immediately after the conclusion of the war she should be re-imburfed all her expences; and that in the mean time, the towns of Flushing and the Brill, with the castle of Ramekins, which commands the canal of Middleburgh should be put into the hands of the English†. Pursuant to this treaty, Sir Philip Sidney nephew to the Earl of Leicester, was sent over to take the command of the important fortress of Flushing; and on the 23d of October the earl embarked for Holland with the stipulated succours, attended by a splendid retinue, and on his arrival was honoured with the title of governor and Captain-general of the United Provinces, which is the same title, that is still annexed to the Stadtholdership, and is enjoyed by the present Prince of Orange. They also assigned him a personal guard, and treated him with all the respect due to a sovereign. His success, however, against the Prince of Parma, not being equal to their sanguine expectations, their characteristic ingratitude broke out upon his return to the Hague, where he met with a very cool reception from the States; he was even charged with embezzling the public money, with neglect of discipline, and with exercising an authority, incompatible with the liberties of their country. Thus circumstanced he

put

* See the description of the sea-port towns and cities of Holland, &c.—and the new chart of the coasts of Holland and England, in our Magazine for the last month, page 8.

† These towns were pledges for the re-payment of her disbursements.

put his troops into winter quarters and returned to England in the month of December 1589.

In the mean time Sir Francis Drake had been more successful, for the British fleet under his command had made themselves masters of St. Jago, Hispaniola, and several other Spanish settlements, by which means Philip's power and resources were considerably diminished, to the great benefit of the new States.

The following year proved still more unfortunate to Leicester, for Zutphen and Derventer, being taken by the Duke of Parma, the States laid the blame on the Earl, who appointed Stanly and York, his two favourites, to be governors of those important posts, and they were charged with having delivered them up to the Duke. An embassy was sent to the English Court with their complaints; they gave the command of their own forces to Count Maurice of Nassau, second son of the Prince of Orange their deliverer, who had been dead some time; and insisted upon the appointment of a new general of the English forces: they even went so far as to violate the treaty with England by excluding Leicester from his seat in the council of the States, before they dispatched their embassy to Elizabeth. *This is the first act of Dutch perfidy*, and as such we record it in this historical deduction of the connections between the two countries.

Elizabeth smothered her resentment, and sent Lord Buckhurst to the Hague to mediate a reconciliation, but the States would not listen to any terms of compromise, and the Queen was obliged to recall Leicester, to appoint Lord Willoughby to be General of the English forces in the Low Countries, and to submit to his acting under the authority of Count Maurice. The reason of her taking this humiliating step was, that the assistance she had given to these ungrateful friends had drawn upon her the vengeance of the Pope, the king of Spain, and all the bigotted Roman Catholick powers of Europe. The plan of invading her dominions was already laid, and policy now obliged her to consider the independency of the States of Holland, as connected with her own, and that of the Protestant cause in general. The fate of the Spanish Armada in 1588 providentially turned the scale, and established the empire of religious and civil

freedom in England and Holland. The death of Pope Sixtus V. in 1591, and of the Duke of Parma the following year, gave the States time to breathe and to recruit, and an alliance between France and England served to weaken their common enemy the King of Spain. Henry IV. then filled the throne of France, and making strong professions of supporting the Protestant interest in Europe, the States of Holland, not only courted his friendship, but sent him very large sums of money; in short they paid more attention to him, than to their great protectress Queen Elizabeth, and *this was their second act of ingratitude*: the queen justly provoked at their behaviour, and being well assured that Henry would desert them, whenever his political interest should induce him to favour the Roman Catholic cause, sent Sir Thomas Bodley to the Hague to demand a re-imbursement of the money she had lent them since they were able to make such large presents to the King of France, and to declare to them, that, unless they forthwith discharged some of the debt due to her, and gave her assurance of the payment of the remainder within a limited time, "she would take proper measures to do herself justice."

This unexpected demand threw the Hollanders into great perplexity, and in the end, they submitted to such terms as the queen thought proper to accept.

Elizabeth was not mistaken in her opinion of Henry IV. of France, for, soon after he made a separate treaty of peace with Philip of Spain, and by this conduct violated his treaty of alliance with England, and deserted the States of Holland, who, on their side, finding themselves given up by France, once more courted the alliance of Elizabeth who had generously declared, "she would never consent to a peace with Spain, till she could obtain a peace that would establish the freedom of Holland." The debt which they owed to England was fixed, in the year 1598, at 800,000*l.* and they humbly offered to pay off 30,000*l.* annually during the war, till half the debt should be extinguished; to pay the garrisons of the cautionary towns, while England (on their account) was obliged to carry on the war with Spain—and if Spain should invade England, or the Isle of Wight, Jersey, or Scilly, they stipulated to assist her with a body of 5000

foot and 500 horse, and in case, the queen undertook any naval expedition against Spain they agreed to contribute the same number of ships as the English." This treaty was ratified on the 8th of August, and is the basis of all the subsequent treaties with Holland, so far as respects the reciprocal aid of land forces and a fleet in case the dominions of either are invaded. Philip II. died soon after, and bequeathed the provinces of Flanders, no longer in his power, to the Archduke Albert who had married his daughter.

From this period to the year 1609, the war was carried on between Spain and Holland with various success, but with much less vigour on the part of Spain, the United Provinces daily gaining ground and acquiring new allies, Philip III. grew weary of the contest, and agreed to a truce of twelve years under the guarantee of France and Spain. James I. who then sat upon the British throne, had the happiness to close the temple of Janus. But the Dutch being thereby placed in a state of security, and no longer wanting the assistance of England, brought forward *their third act of ingratitude* intermixed with fraud; for availing themselves of the poverty of King James, and his disagreement with his parliament, they set on foot a negociation, by their minister at London, highly injurious to the British nation, which was to obtain a discharge of the debt due from the States to England, amounting to 818,408l. for one third of the sum, and the sum agreed upon being privately accepted by the king, he delivered up the cautionary towns of Flushing and the Brille with the castle of the Ramekins, and converted the money to his own use; while the British navy was perishing for want of money to repair it, and the land forces, which had been sent to Ireland to quell a rebellion, remained unpaid, and were ready to mutiny. The United Provinces however by this artful, clandestine treaty with the king made themselves entirely independent. And what use they made of their liberty, against the very people who had established them as a nation, is almost too horrid to relate. In 1619 a commercial treaty had been made between England and

Holland, by which it was stipulated, that the trade to the Moluccas, that had been taken from the Spaniards and the Portuguese by the Dutch with the assistance of the English fleets sent out by Elizabeth, should be divided between them in such a manner that the Dutch should enjoy two thirds and the English one. In consequence of this agreement English factories were established at the *Moluccas*, at *Banda*, and *Amboyna*. The latter was the principal place in the East Indies for the growth of nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, cloves, and other spices. The English factory had been settled there about two years, when the Dutch, in order to deprive them of their share of the spice trade, pretended that a plot had been formed between the English and the natives to seize the Dutch fort at Amboyna, and to destroy the Dutch factory; and though there was not the slightest ground for such an accusation, they fell suddenly upon the English factors, and put them to death in the most horrid manner, making them first undergo cruel and slow tortures with fire or water. On the 28th of February, 1623, they likewise publicly executed Captain Toverfon, and nine other English gentlemen, with nine Japanese, and one Portuguese, for this sham conspiracy, in order to give a colour to the total extirpation of the English. Yet such was the pusillanimous temper of James, and the wretched state of his finances, that this unexampled act of cruelty and perfidy, for which no satisfaction or apology was offered by the States General, remained unfinished till Oliver Cromwell obliged them to pay 300,000l. to the survivors or heirs of the unhappy sufferers.

A marriage between the young Prince of Orange and a daughter of Charles I. smothered the before mentioned injury for a time, and it would have been totally forgotten in the domestic troubles of England, if Cromwell, after he was chosen protector of the commonwealth of England, had not quarrelled with the Dutch for not supporting the new government. After several obstinate and bloody engagements at sea between the famous Dutch Admiral Van Tromp, and the still more celebrated English Admiral Blake, the Dutch were obliged to sue

for peace, and besides the payment of the compromise for the affair of Amboyna, it was stipulated that the ships belonging to the United Provinces should pay the honours of the flag to British ships; this treaty was signed on the 5th of August 1664. After the death of Cromwell, the restless spirit and selfishness of the Dutch appeared upon many occasions in molesting the English in America, but the great point of restoring Charles II. engrossed the attention of the British parliament so entirely, that they continued their encroachments and open violations of treaties, till the year 1664, when the House of Commons, having taken the state of the trade of the nation into consideration, it was resolved, "That the wrongs, dishonours, and indignities offered to the English by the subjects of the United Provinces, had greatly interrupted the commerce of these kingdoms—that his majesty should be humbly requested to demand and obtain reparation for those damages—and that in the prosecution of this affair the House should assist him with their lives and fortunes, against all opposition whatever." No redress being offered, a war ensued, and the valour of the British fleet again triumphed over the navy of Holland. A peace ensued in 1667, which impartiality obliges us to own was shamefully broke

through by Charles and his infamous ministry in 1672, the court of France having bribed him, as it is generally believed, into an unnatural alliance with the ambitious Lewis XIV. But this war lasted only two years, for the parliament and the people of England in general, remonstrated so strongly against the conduct of the king and his ministers, that he was obliged to make a separate peace with Holland in the beginning of the year 1674, and in 1678 the alliance between Great Britain and the States General was more firmly cemented by the marriage of the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of James Duke of York, with the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. and in that year the famous treaty offensive and defensive was made; and it is the refusal to comply with the stipulations of this treaty, that has given rise to the present rupture with the States General. For it was solemnly agreed between the two powers, "That if one should be attacked, the other should in the space of *two months* from the first attack, declare war against the invader, and become a principal in it. And on the requisition of the invaded power, the other was to send to its assistance 6000 land forces, and a certain number of ships of war."

(To be concluded in our next.)

STATE PAPER, No. I.

Authentick Copy of the MARITIME TREATY between the Empress of Russia and the King of Denmark, acceded to by the King of Sweden, and States General of the United Provinces.

ARTICLE I.

THEIR respective majesties are fully and sincerely determined to keep upon the most friendly terms with the present belligerent powers, and preserve the most exact neutrality: They solemnly declare their firm intention to be, that their respective subjects shall strictly observe the laws forbidding all contraband trade with the powers now being, or that may hereafter be, concerned in the present disputes.

II. To prevent all equivocation or misunderstanding of the word contraband, their imperial and royal majesties declare that the meaning of the said word, is solely restrained to such goods and commodities as are mentioned under that denomination in the

treaties subsisting between their said majesties and either of the belligerent powers. Her imperial majesty abiding principally by the Xth and XIth articles of treaty of commerce with Great Britain; the conditions therein mentioned, which are founded on the right of nations, being understood to extend to the Kings of France and Spain; as there is at present no specifick treaty of commerce between the two latter and the former. His Danish majesty, on his part, regulates his conduct in this particular by the Ist article of his treaty with England, and the XXVIth and XXVIIth of that subsisting between his said majesty and the King of France, extending the provisions made in the latter to the Catholick King; there being

no treaty *ad hoc*, between Denmark and Spain.

III. And whereas by this means the word *contraband*, conformable to the treaties now extant, and the stipulations made between the contracting powers, and those that are now at war, is fully explained; especially by the treaty between Russia and England of the 20th of June 1766: between the latter and Denmark of the 11th of July 1670, and between their Danish and Most Christian majesties of August 23d 1742, the will and opinion of the high contracting powers, are, that all other trade whatsoever shall be deemed and remain free and unrestrained.

By the declaration delivered to the belligerent powers, their contracting majesties have already challenged the privileges founded on natural right, whence spring the freedom of trade and navigation; as well as the right of neutral powers; and being fully determined not to depend in future merely on an arbitrary interpretation, devised to answer some private advantages or concerns, they mutually covenanted as followeth:

First, That it will be lawful for any ship whatever to sail freely from one port to another, or along the coast of the powers now at war.—2dly. That all merchandise and effects belonging to the subjects of the said belligerent powers, and shipped on neutral bottoms, shall be entirely free; except contraband goods.—3dly. In order to ascertain what constitutes the blockade of any place or port, it is to be understood to be in such predicament, when the assailing power has taken such a station, as to expose to imminent danger, any ship or ships that would attempt to sail in or out of the said ports.—4thly. No neutral ships shall be stopped without a material and well-grounded cause: and in such cases justice shall be done to them without loss of time, and besides indemnifying, each and every time, the party aggrieved, and thus stopped without sufficient cause, full satisfaction shall be given to the high contracting powers, for the insult offered to their flag.

IV. In order to protect officially the general trade of their respective subjects, on the fundamental principles aforesaid; her Imperial, and his royal majesty have thought proper, for ef-

fecting such purpose, each respectively to fit out a proportionate rate of ships of war and frigates. The squadron of each of the contracting powers shall be stationed in a proper latitude, and shall be employed in escorting convoys according to the particular circumstances of the navigators and traders of each nation.

V. Should any of the merchantmen belonging to the subjects of the contracting powers, sail in a latitude where shall be no ships of war of their own nation, and thus be deprived of the protection; in such case, the commander of the squadron belonging to the other friendly power shall at the request of said merchantmen, grant them sincerely, and *bona fide*, all necessary assistance. The ships of war and frigates, of either of the contracting powers, shall thus protect and assist the merchantmen of the other: provided nevertheless, that under the sanction of such required assistance and protection, no contraband be carried on, nor any prohibited trade, contrary to the laws of the neutrality.

VI. The present convention cannot be supposed to have any relative effect; that is to extend to the differences that may have arisen since its being concluded: unless the controversy should spring from continual vexations which might tend to aggrieve and oppress all the European nations.

VII. If, notwithstanding the cautious and friendly care of the contracting powers, and their steady adherence to an exact neutrality, the Russian and Danish merchantmen should happen to be insulted, plundered, or captured by any of the armed ships or privateers belonging to any of the belligerent powers: in such case the ambassador or envoy of the aggrieved party, to the offending court, shall claim such ship or ships, insisting on a proper satisfaction, and never neglect to obtain a reparation for the insult offered to the flag of his court. The minister of the other contracting power shall at the same time, in the most efficacious and vigorous manner, defend such requisition, which shall be supported by both parties with unanimity. But in case of any refusal, or even delay in redressing the grievances complained of; then their majesties will retaliate against the power that shall thus refuse to do them

justice, and immediately agree together on the most proper means of making well founded reprisals.

VIII. In case either of the contracting powers, or both at the same time, should be in any manner aggrieved or attacked, in consequence of the present convention, or for any reason relating thereto; it is agreed, that both powers will join, act in concert for their mutual defence, and unite their forces in order to procure to themselves an adequate and perfect satisfaction, both in regard to the insult put upon their respective flags, and the losses suffered by their subjects.

IX. This convention shall remain in force for and during the continuance of the present war; and the obligation enforced thereby, will serve as the ground-work of all treaties that may be set on foot hereafter: according to future occurrences, and on the breaking out of any fresh maritime wars which might unluckily disturb the tranquillity of Europe. Meanwhile, all that is hereby agreed upon shall be deemed as binding and permanent, in regard both to mercantile and naval affairs, and shall have the force of law in determining the rights of neutral nations.

X. The chief aim and principal object of the present convention being to secure the freedom of trade and navigation, the high contracting powers have antecedently agreed, and do engage to give to all other neutral powers free leave to accede to the present treaty, and, after a thorough knowledge of the principles on which it rests, share equally in the obligations and advantages thereof.

XI. In order that the powers, now

at war, may not be ignorant of the strength and nature of the engagements entered into by the two courts aforesaid; the high-contracting parties shall give notice, in the most friendly manner, to the belligerent powers, of the measures by them taken; by which, far from meaning any manner of hostility, or causing any loss or injury to other powers, their only intention is to protect the trade and navigation of their respective subjects.

XII. This convention shall be ratified by the contracting powers, and the ratifications interchanged between the parties in due form, within the space of six weeks, from the day of its being signed, or even sooner, if possible. In witness whereof, and by virtue of the full powers granted us for the purpose, we have put our hands and seals to the present treaty.

Given at Copenhagen, July the 19th, 1780.

(Signed)

CHARLES D'OSTEN, called SÖKEN.
J. SCHACK RATLAU,
A. P. COMPTE BERNSTORFF.
O. THOFT.
H. EIKSTEDT.

Acceded to, and signed by the plenipotentiaries of the court of Sweden, at Petersburg, 21st of July, 1780, and by the States-General accepted Nov. 20, 1780, and signed at Petersburg, Jan. 5, 1781, with the addition only of article

XIII. If the respective squadrons, or ships of war, should meet or unite, to act in conjunction, the command in chief will be regulated according to what is commonly practised between the crowned heads and the Republic.

STATE PAPER, No. II.

The SECOND REPORT of the Commissioners appointed to examine, take and state, the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of the Kingdom.

(For the FIRST REPORT, see our Appendix to Vol. XLIX for 1780, p. 607, published last month.)

PURSUING the line of inquiry marked out in our first report to the Legislature, namely, an examination of the balances in the hands of those accountants who receive money from the subject, to be paid into the Exchequer; that we might omit no

office of receipt, and no receiver of the public revenue under that description, we obtained from the office of the auditor of the Exchequer, "a list of all the public offices where money is received for taxes or duties, and of the names of all persons who are receivers

ceivers of public money raised upon the subject by taxes or duties, and who pay the same into the Exchequer."

We have examined into the manner in which the public revenue is collected, received, and paid into the Exchequer, in all these offices, and by all these receivers.

In the Customs, the Receiver General, William Mellish, Esq. certified to us, That upon the 10th of September last, there was in his hands, exclusive of the current weekly receipts of the duties of the customs, the sum of four thousand four hundred and twelve pounds, three shillings, and ten pence; which sum was the amount of certain collections transmitted to him, either from the plantations, or particular out-ports; and was to continue in his hands no longer than until the Comptroller General, as to some parts of it, and the Commissioners, as to other parts, should direct under what heads of duties the several items, of which this sum was compounded, should be arranged, and paid into the Exchequer, or otherwise disposed of. Mr. Mellish has informed us, that part of this sum has been since paid by him, according to orders of the Commissioners and Comptroller-general; and that the other parts thereof, amounting to three thousand two hundred eighty-eight pounds, fourteen shillings, and eleven pence farthing, was remaining in his hands the 20th instant; this remainder, we are of opinion, the Commissioners and Comptroller-general should in their several departments arrange, and the Receiver-general should pay according to such arrangement as speedily as possible.

By the examinations of Joshua Powell, Esq. chief clerk to the Comptroller-general; and of Mr. Anthony Blinkhorn, Assistant to the Receiver-general, it appears, that the duties of the Customs are collected by officers, either in London or at the out-ports; in London, the chief teller every day receives them from the collectors, and pays them into the office of the Receiver-general; at the out-ports, the collectors remit their receipt by bills to the Receiver-general, and are not permitted to retain in their hands above one hundred pounds, unless for special reasons, allowed of by the Commissioners, and by the Lords of the

Treasury. The net produce of every duty received in each week, is paid by the Receiver-general in the following week into the Exchequer.

In the Excise, we find, from the examinations of George Lewis Scott, Esq. one of the Commissioners, and of Richard Paton, Esq. Second General Accountant (both annexed to our first report) that the collectors retain in their hands no part of the duties they receive; and that the Receiver-general every week pays into the Exchequer the net produce of this revenue, unless some foreseen demands, in the following week, make a reservation of any part of it necessary.

In the Stamp-office, we examined Mr. James Dugdale, Deputy Receiver-general; and Mr. John Lloyd, first clerk to the Comptroller and Accountant-general; from whom we collect, that the whole produce of these duties, arising either from the receipt at the office in London, or from bills remitted from the distributors in the country, is paid every week into the Exchequer.

In the Salt-office, Milward Rowe, Esq. one of the Commissioners, and Mr. John Elliot, Correspondent, were examined: The collectors of these duties are continually remitting their receipt to the office in bills; every week the account is made up, and the whole balance paid into the Exchequer, reserving always, in the hands of the cashier, a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds, for the purpose of defraying the incidental expences of the office.

In the office for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars, we learn from Mr. James Turner, one of the Commissioners, that the riding surveyors keep remitting to this office, in bills, the duties they receive in the country; which the cashier pays, together with what he receives in London, weekly, into the Exchequer, pursuant to the Act of the 9th and 10th of King William the Third, provided his whole receipt amounts to no more than two hundred pounds; reserving in his hands such a sum as may be sufficient for the payment of salaries, incidents, and current expences.

In the office for regulating Hackney-coaches and chairs, we collect from the examination of Mr. Joseph Marshall,

shall, clerk to the Receiver-general, that the duties or rents of the Hackney-coaches become due every lunar month, and of the Hackney-chairs every quarter; and these rents being usually paid within a certain time after they become due, the Receiver-general makes a payment of one thousand pounds into the Exchequer every twenty-eight days, except that each of his quarterly payments amounts to five hundred pounds only, as he then reserves in his hands a sum for the payment of salaries and the incidental expences of the office.

The punctuality and expedition with which the duties collected in these offices pass from the pocket of the subject into the Exchequer, leave us no room to suggest any alteration in the time or manner of paying in the same.

In the Post-office, Robert Trevor, Esq. the Receiver-general, in answer to our precept, returned a balance of nine thousand three hundred fifty-eight pounds, two shillings, in his hands upon the 5th of September last. From his examination, and from those of William Fauquier, Esq. Accountant-general in this office, and of Mr. William Ward, collector of the Bye and Cross-Road-office, it appears, that this revenue is paid into the office of the Receiver-general, either by certain officers or collectors in London (some paying every other day, some weekly, and some quarterly, or by remittances in bills from the Post-masters in the country) who do not keep the money they receive any considerable time in their hands. The collector of the Bye and Cross-Road-office makes his payments to the Receiver-general quarterly, and to the amount of about fifteen thousand pounds each quarter. The Receiver-general pays into the Exchequer seven hundred pounds every week, pursuant to the Act of the 9th and 10th of Queen Anne, chapter the 10th, and the balance in his hands he pays in every quarter, reserving about five thousand pounds to answer incidental warrants from the board, to pay salaries and other expences of the office.

There are four branches of the revenue which are collected not under the direction of commissioners, but by single persons only: These are, the first fruits, and the tenths of the

clergy; and the deductions of sixpence, and of one shilling, in the pound out of pensions, salaries, fees, and wages.

We examined Edward Mulso, Esq. the Receiver, and John Bacon, Esq. the Deputy receiver, of the First Fruits; who informed us, that this revenue is received from the clergy, at the office in London; that at the end of October, or the beginning of November, in every year, this Receiver pays into the Exchequer, the net receipt of the preceding year, ending 31st of December; and that the balance of this duty, in his hands, upon the 30th of November last, was four thousand three hundred thirty two pounds, eight shillings, and eleven pence three farthings.

Robert Chester, Esq. the Receiver of the Tenths, being examined, we find that these payments become due from the clergy every Christmas, that they ought to be made before the last day of April following, and if they are not made before the 31st of May, he delivers an account of the defaulters into the Exchequer; that he receives these payments, together with the arrears of former years, during the following year, ending at Christmas, at which time he makes up his yearly account, and in the month of June or July after, he has, for the last three years, paid into the Exchequer the net receipt of the preceding year; and it appears, that, upon the 20th of December last, the sum in his hands was nine thousand eight hundred and ninety pounds, and two-pence half-penny.

Both these dues from the clergy are granted in pursuance of the 2d and 3d of Queen Anne, chapter 11th, to the corporation called "The Governors of the bounty of Queen Anne," for the augmentation of the maintainance of the poor clergy. These governors usually hold their first meeting some time in November every year, a short time before which it has been customary for these receivers to make their payments into the Exchequer.

Thomas Astle, Esq. receiver of the Six-penny duty, collects it from the offices and persons charged, either quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly, according to the practice of the officer or person he receives it from; He has no

stated

stated times for his payments into the Exchequer, except that in March or April, every year, he pays in the balance then in his hands, of the last year's collection. By his return to us, upon the 16th of December last, the sum of six thousand eight hundred eighty one pounds, seven shillings, and eleven pence, was then remaining in his hands; but this sum, as he has since informed us, he has paid into the Exchequer, together with the balance of his year's account, ending the 5th instant.

Richard Carter, Esq. receiver of the One Shilling duty, collects it from different offices, at different times: he usually makes payments every quarter into the Exchequer, and once a year pays in the balance. The sum in his hands, upon the 20th of October last, was two thousand and fifty pounds, fifteen shillings, and seven pence; and he has since signified to us, that he has paid the same into the Exchequer.

The intention of the clause in this act, which directs our first inquiries to the public money in the hands of accountants, is, that the public may the sooner avail themselves of the use of their own money: one of the indispensable means of obtaining this end is, to accelerate the payments of the revenue into the Exchequer.

Out of the revenue of the Post-office, the Act of Queen Anne orders a payment of seven hundred pounds every week into the Exchequer, and assigns as a reason, "the raising a present supply of monies for carrying on the war, and other of her majesty's most necessary occasions." The necessary occasions of these times, require payments as large and as frequent as can be made. It appears from an account of the net produce of the revenues of the Post-office at the time of the Act of Queen Anne passed, and from the Accounts of the present weekly receipts of these revenues, and of the balances paid quarterly into the Exchequer, transmitted to us from the Receiver-general, that the revenues of this office are much increased, and that the current weekly receipt will supply a much larger payment than seven hundred pounds. We are therefore of opinion, that the method of paying the balance every week into the Exchequer, established in the Cus-

toms, Excise, and other offices above-mentioned, should be adopted in the Post-office; and that the Receiver-general should every week pay the net balance of his receipt into the Exchequer, reserving in his hands no more than is necessary to answer the current payments and expences of the office.

It appears to be customary for the receiver of the First Fruits, to detain in his hands the produce of the whole year until eight or nine months after that year is ended, besides receiving the current produce of those months; and for the receiver of the Tenth to detain in his hands, for at least a year, the whole of this duty, received by him before the 1st of May, in each year (at which time he delivers a list of the defaulters into the Exchequer) besides receiving the current produce of that year. It appears likewise that the receivers of the Sixpenny and Shilling duties, do not pay into the Exchequer the whole produce of these duties as they receive them. All such detentions are, in our opinion, a disadvantage to the public, and liable to abuse. There exists no reason why the public should not have the custody and use of public money, rather than an individual, until the service to which it is appropriated, of whatever nature that service may be, calls for its application: the public coffers are the safe repository for public money.

One purpose, among others, expressed in the act that appoints us, is, that any defect in the present method of collecting the duties may be corrected, and that a less expensive one may be established; and we are expressly directed to report such regulations, as in our judgement shall appear expedient to be established, in order that the duties may hereafter be received in the manner the most advantageous to the public.

We therefore, in obedience thereto, think it our duty to subjoin one observation, that has occurred to us during the progress of our enquiries.

The land-tax, and the duties arising from stamps, salt, licences to hawkers and pedlars, and from hackney coaches and chairs, are under the management of five separate and distinct boards of commissioners, consisting of twenty five in number; the amount of the gross produce of the last four of these duties, by the returns made to our pre-

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cepts, is eight hundred thirty one thousand, one hundred and twenty six pounds, three shillings, and one penny three farthings; of the net produce, seven hundred sixty thousand five hundred forty-eight pounds, fifteen shillings and six pence. The time in which the Commissioners are usually engaged in transacting the business of their several offices is as follows: the attendance of the Commissioners of the Land Tax, at their office, is thrice a week; of the Stamp-office, thrice a week; of the Salt-office twice a week; of Hawkers and Pedlars, once a week; of Hackney coaches and chairs once a week.

We are aware, that the comparative produce of different duties, is not alone a criterion by which we may judge with precision and certainty of the time, trouble, expence, and number of officers necessary to be employed in the management of them; to have formed an accurate and decisive opinion upon this point, it would have been neces-

sary to have entered into an examination, which would have carried us too far from the object of our present enquiry; but we are of opinion, that the small produce of some of these duties, and the short time in which each of these five boards are able to transact their business, are circumstances which induce strong presumption, that so many establishments are not necessary for the management of these branches of the revenue; and which lay a reasonable foundation for an enquiry, whether there may not be formed a consolidation of offices, beneficial to the public. This suggestion we submit to the wisdom of the legislature.

GUY CARLETON, (L. S.)
T. ANGUISH, (L. S.)
A. PIGGOTT, (L. S.)
RICH. NEAVE, (L. S.)
S. BEACHROFT, (L. S.)
GEO. DRUMMOND. (L. S.)

Office of Accounts, Bell-yard,
31st of January, 1781.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Concise History of the Proceedings of the First Session of the FIFTEENTH Parliament of Great Britain. Begun and holden at Westminster, on Thursday the 31st of October, 1780. (Continued from our last.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, January 23.

THE House met pursuant to their adjournment before Christmas, but no material business was transacted, except fixing the days for hearing the merits of the Coventry and several other petitions; and receiving the petitions of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London; of the merchants of London, trading to or concerned in the islands of Jamaica and Barbadoes; and of the corporation of Bristol, all praying for parliamentary relief to the sufferers by the late dreadful earthquakes and hurricanes in the West-India islands.

Wednesday Jan. 24.

In a committee of supply to take into consideration the aforesaid petitions, Lord North stated to the committee the impracticability of making full compensation to the sufferers, in the present circumstances of the nation. All, he said, that could be attempted at present was to give immediate relief to the poorest of the inhabitants who were

the least able to subsist under their distresses. This relief should consist in sending them provisions, a little money, and materials to enable them to rebuild their houses. His lordship then entered into the proportion of the damages sustained at Barbadoes and Jamaica, and having made it appear that the calamity was general all over Barbadoes, whereas it was confined to two parishes, and those the richest in Jamaica, "He moved, that the sum of 80,000l. should be granted to his majesty for the relief of his distressed subjects in the island of Barbadoes; and 40,000l. for those of Jamaica; which motions were carried unanimously, and the next day reported and agreed to in the same manner by the House. It was also resolved, that the said sums should be issued clear of all deductions for fees of office, and that the distribution of the said relief should be entrusted to persons on the islands, recommended by the merchants and planters resident in England.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, January 25.

The following message from his majesty being delivered to the House by Lord Viscount Stormont, secretary of state for the northern department, it was read by the chancellor.

"George R.

"His majesty judges it proper to acquaint the House of Lords, that during the recess of parliament, he has been indispensably obligated to direct letters of marque and general reprisals to be issued against the States General of the United Provinces, and their subjects.

"The causes and motives of his majesty's conduct on this occasion, are set forth in his publick declaration, which he has ordered to be laid before the House.

"His majesty has with the utmost reluctance been induced to take an hostile measure against a state, whose alliance with this kingdom stood not only on the faith of ancient treaties, but on the soundest principles of good policy.—His majesty has used every endeavour to prevail on the States General to return to a line of conduct, conformable to those principles, to the tenor of their engagements, and to the common and natural interests of both kingdoms, and has left nothing untried to prevent, if possible, the present rupture.

"His majesty is fully persuaded that the justice and necessity of the measures he has taken, will be acknowledged by all the world.—Relying therefore on the protection of Divine Providence, and the zealous and affectionate support of his people, his majesty has the firmest confidence, that by a vigorous exertion of the spirit and resources of the nation, he shall be able to maintain the honour of his crown, and the rights and interests of his people, against all his enemies, and to bring them to listen to equitable terms of peace."

Lord Stormont then in a very able speech, entered into the grounds of the present rupture with the Dutch, and shewed the necessity of obliging them by force of arms, after all other means had failed to open their eyes to their true interests, and to do justice to Great Britain. All the memorials which were necessary to prove not only their breach of treaties, and inimical practices, but the patient and unremitted applications

made by our court, to induce them to change their conduct, were likewise read; after which his lordship moved an humble address to his majesty, to thank him for communicating to the House the steps he had taken against Holland, to express their approbation of the justice and wisdom of his majesty's conduct, and to assure him of every support in their power to enable him to fulfil his intentions with respect to that ungrateful people. The motion being seconded,

The Duke of Richmond rose to oppose it, and was very warm in his expressions; he opposed it because the House were not in possession of all the papers necessary to form an adequate judgement of the necessity of commencing hostilities against the Dutch, and unless it could be clearly proved that such a measure was unavoidable, he should certainly give his vote against it, as big with ruin to this country, and a fresh instance of the incapacity and corruption of his majesty's ministers. His grace added, that he should not have come to the House, had it not been to enter his protest against a war with Holland, and he hinted that he should not attend the House again. He concluded with a motion, for postponing the assurances of support till an address should be presented, beseeching his majesty to order copies of all the memorials, letters, &c. that have passed lately between the States General and his majesty's ambassador at the Hague, to be laid before the House. A motion of this nature fell to the ground of course, because the foundation of the rupture is, that the States General have not given any answer to the remonstrances of the British ambassador. The Marquis of Rockingham supported the opposition to Lord Stormont's motion.

Earl Bathurst, in favour of the address, reprobated the conduct of opposition, and reprehended the warmth of expression made use of by a certain noble speaker, adding, that there was a set of men in this kingdom, with malice in their bosoms, and inveteracy in their envenomed tongues, who are perpetually extolling our enemies, and depreciating their own country, which they would sacrifice to the accomplishment of their design of ruining the present administration.

The Lord Chancellor displayed great political

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political abilities united with candour and moderation, and he so clearly pointed out the absolute necessity of making the Dutch sensible of their error, that his arguments seemed to be incontrovertible, but *Lord Camden* undertook a reply, in which he lamented the unhappy situation of Great Britain, reduced to the necessity, if any such necessity existed, of plunging into greater to avoid lesser evils.

The Duke of Chandos and the *Earl of Chesterfield* justified the conduct of the ministry; and at half past one in the morning, *Lord Stotmont's* motion was carried by 84 votes against 19.

The same day in the HOUSE OF COMMONS *Lord North* delivered the same message from his majesty to that house, which occasioned a long and interesting debate.

Lord North's speech introductory to his motion for an address to his majesty, similar to that of the Lords, was a recapitulation of the manifesto against the Dutch, with illustrations. The clearest condemnation of the conduct of Holland was given in the following circumstances: By a treaty between England and Holland in 1678, the two powers had solemnly agreed that if one should be attacked, the other should, in the space of *two months* from the first attack, declare war against the invader, and become a principal in it. In 1716, this treaty was enlarged, and it was stipulated, that if either should be even *threatened* with an invasion, the other should declare war in the space of two months against the menacing power. It is notorious that the Dutch instead of observing the stipulations in these treaties, have not only denied to become principals in the war against our enemies, but have assisted them by supplying them with naval stores, and have likewise countenanced the league entered into by one of their provinces with the king's rebellious subjects in America. When, therefore, said his lordship, gentlemen have considered the duty of the Dutch to assist us, their connexions with our enemies, their treaty with the rebellious colonies in America, their breach of faith, and their constant refusal during *three whole years* to fulfil their engagements, the necessity of the war must strike every impartial man.

Lord Lewisham seconded the motion

for an address, and speaking of the present difficulties we labour under in contending with such powerful enemies as France and Spain, which the gentlemen in opposition assigned as reasons for not breaking with the Dutch, his lordship made this animated declaration, "That he wished not to live to see that day when we should be obliged to put up with those insults which our honour called upon us to resent."

Mr. Thomas Townshend would not admit the necessity of commencing hostilities against the Dutch, and before that necessity could be admitted, he thought the Memorial, presented by our court to the Dutch in 1777, should be laid before the House, for he looked upon that Memorial to have been the cause of the refusal of the Dutch to grant us the stipulated succours: it was couched he said in such haughty terms, as no independent state could put up with. He complained of the misconduct of the ministry in abandoning the system of securing allies on the continent, which had been adopted in former wars, and said, that they had a facility in creating new enemies, and in losing ancient friends. In short, considering the present circumstances of the nation, he thought a war with Holland ought to be avoided.

Lord North denied the charge of abandoning the system of continental connexions, on the contrary he declared himself a friend to them, as essentially necessary to preserve the balance of power in Europe.

Mr. Wrexall imputed our present want of allies on the continent to the jealousy occasioned by our great power at the close of the last war.

He censured those, who had suffered the French navy to increase to the proud pitch of grandeur in which it was now to be seen. It had started up suddenly, and on the fatal 27th of July boldly faced and fought a superior fleet of Britain, and returned not inglorious into port: that was a melancholy and infamous day, which ought to be erased from the annals of our history, and turn that House into a house of mourning. *Mr. Wrexall* took a view of the different neutral courts, and pointed out their different interests and resources. The power of Prussia was now nothing; it was a *vox et præterea nihil*; it had nothing to support it now but

but the former reputation of its monarch, who is no longer loved or respected by his subjects. But the court of Vienna, he said, was the place in which all our addresses should centre; the Emperor had an army of between 3 and 400,000 men, the finest troops in Europe; all anxious to shew their zeal for a prince whom they idolize, and who, in the late *fracas* with Prussia sacrificed his martial ardour to the pacific disposition of his lately deceased mother. An alliance with the House of Austria might be the salvation of this country: we supported the pretensions of the Emperor's grandfather to the throne of Spain, and we established the tottering throne of his mother the late Empress Queen; the present illustrious head of that house (of Austria) might return the compliment, and guard the throne of England: in the manner in which he received Mr. Bolts, and made him supervisor of his India affairs, shews the wish he has to have an East India Company; we might assist his views; and a subsidy of *one million* of money might make the great and powerful Joseph our friend.

Mr. Eyre assented to the necessity of the war, and shewed, from a recent transaction, that the Dutch intended nothing but hostilities against us. By a letter from Antigua of the 30th of November, he learned, that the Dutch Admiral on his arrival at St. Eustatia had ordered all the condemned prizes that we had made there to come under his stern, and immediately released them. He remembered very well in the twolast wars, that the ministers of this country had not used half so much ceremony with the Dutch as the present ministry had; that they had seized ships to the value of *several millions*, and condemned them; and he hoped that, ere long, Eustatia, that nest of pirates, would be in our hands.

Lord John Cavendish said, that the case of the Dutch, and of the other belligerent powers was very different; France had attacked us, and so had Spain; and he agreed to a war with them because it was inevitable; but it was not so with the Dutch; they had not declared against us; we had on the contrary declared against them: he had not therefore the same reason for assenting to a war with them as he had against the House of Bourbon: he

therefore would propose (and moved it) that the House condoled with the king, but instead of saying, that it was for the *unavoidable necessity* of hostilities, he moved this amendment, *on account of the hostilities*, and also inform his Majesty, That they would take into consideration the papers that he had ordered to be laid before them, and that if from them they should find that hostilities had been unavoidable, they would stand by him with their lives and fortunes.

Mr. Sinclair lamented, that when our enemies were to be increased, we should find them in Holland; that country that had been raised to independence by the fostering hand of Queen Elizabeth; and supported by succeeding monarchs of this country; so that we might now in our surprise say with Cæsar to the best beloved assassin.—*ET TU BRUTE!* But he had not a doubt but we should make these new enemies repent, that they had forced us to wage war with them. Their trade was extensive, and, passing by our doors, would be exposed to our armed vessels: they would suffer in the East and West-Indies, where they were totally defenceless; and the herring fishery, on the coast of Scotland, which, to our shame, was in their hands, and brought them in *FIVE MILLIONS* a year, must necessarily be interrupted: nay the very mounds which defended them from the ocean might, for want of sufficient sums to keep them in repair, the revenues being exhausted by supporting fleets and armies, and by losses in commerce—those mounds might give way, and leave the ocean to deluge the country. Spirit on our side would enable us to face our enemy with honour, and he doubted not but we should do it with success; despair was not known without doors, he was glad it was to be heard of only within those walls.

The House divided on the motion for the amendment.

Noes	180
Ayes	101

Majority 79

Another amendment was moved by Lord Mahon, which being negatived without a division, the original motion was then put, and carried. The House rose at half past eleven.

The address of the House of Lords was presented to his majesty the next day. And that of the House of Commons a few days after, to which his majesty returned a most gracious answer, thanking them for this fresh instance of their duty and affection, and assuring them that he had the fullest reliance upon their support, and that he hoped the vigorous exertions he was determined to make would, under the providence of God, defeat the designs of all his enemies and procure to his people, the blessing of a safe and honourable peace.

A protest was entered upon the journal of the House of Lords against their address signed by the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Shelburne, and eight other Peers.

Tuesday, January 30.

Mr. Hufsey moved for an account of all the letters of marque and reprisals granted by the Admiralty since the commencement of the present war. The design of this motion was to get at the number of seamen employed on board these vessels, that it might be known what hands could be taken from them to man our fleets, as he understood men were very much wanted.

Lord North, Lord Nugent and Sir Richard Sutton, severally stated the impropriety of the motion, as tending to convey information to our enemies of the number and force of our private ships of war; as unprecedented, and not calculated to answer the design proposed, because the privateers and merchant ships having letters of marque are generally manned with seamen who never would engage in the king's service. Whereupon the motion was withdrawn.

The thanks of the house were ordered to the Rev. Mr. Cornwall for his sermon preached before them at St. Margaret's church the day before.

The Sheriffs of Coventry, with their counsel were called to the bar, and the counsel for Lord Sheffield and Mr. Yeo, and after some time spent in arguments upon the form of proceeding, the further consideration of the business was postponed to the following Tuesday.

Thursday, February 1.

This day Mr. Fox, in a very full house, made a motion of which he had given notice before the Christmas re-

cess. This gentleman and his friends had openly declared that they considered the re-employment of Sir Hugh Palliser, in any capacity, in his majesty's service, as a criminal measure on the part of administration, and they considered his appointment to be governor of Greenwich Hospital as an insult offered to the navy by the First Lord of the Admiralty. If the House therefore had concurred in this opinion, by agreeing to Mr. Fox's first motion, which was, "That the appointment of Sir Hugh Palliser to the government of Greenwich Hospital, who had been declared by a court-martial to have preferred a malicious prosecution against his commander in chief, is destructive to the discipline and derogatory to the honour of the British navy," it was to have been followed by another to address his majesty for the removal, and afterwards for the punishment, of Lord Sandwich.

A long and spirited debate took place upon the motion just mentioned; but the subject has been so often canvassed in the public prints, and so much tautology occurred in the debate, that we shall only point out, in a concise manner, the real merits of the question on both sides.

The principal speakers for the motion were Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke and Admiral Keppel. Against it Lord North, Mr. Miller, and Governor Johnstone (or more properly Commodore Johnstone.)

The arguments advanced to show that Sir Hugh Palliser ought not to have been restored to the king's favour, or employed in his service, in any department, were entirely founded on his conduct in bringing Admiral Keppel to trial out of season, after he had sailed under his command a second time, without even hinting at any misconduct of the Admiral in the engagement on the 27th of July 1778, and on the declaration of the court martial which sat upon the trial of Admiral Keppel, that Sir Hugh Palliser had brought a malicious charge against his commander in chief. The restoration of a man, thus circumstanced, it was contended must be attended with the worst consequences; naval officers would not be encouraged to hope for preferment as a reward for the best performance of their duty, but would necessarily be

be discouraged from pursuing the line of honour and reputation, when they saw a man convicted of a crime which militated against both, become an object of court favour. The ruin of their country might be the result of such a measure, for if the navy became spiritless there would be an end of our power and resources.

Lord North, in stating his objections to the motion, avowed that if there was any crime in the appointment of Sir Hugh Palliser to the government of Greenwich Hospital he and the rest of his majesty's confidential servants had a share in the guilt, in common with Lord Sandwich, for they had advised his majesty to make this promotion. He then justified the measure, from the sentence of the court martial that sat in judgement upon Sir Hugh Palliser; which his lordship insisted, was a recommendation of the Vice Admiral to his sovereign, for they had pronounced his conduct on the 27th of July, to have been in many instances highly exemplary and meritorious. And as to the declaration of the other court martial, it was by all sound lawyers deemed *extra-judicial*; they had no right to decide upon the Vice Admiral's motives, especially as they had denied him the liberty of defending himself, in answer to their charge of malice. His lordship from precedents demonstrated that it had been the usual custom of courts martial when they had it in contemplation to censure an accuser for malice, to hear him in his own justification, respecting his motives. Upon the whole, he concluded, that as the first court martial had not tried or convicted Sir Hugh Palliser of malice, they being only appointed to try Admiral Keppel; and as the second court martial had acquitted the Vice Admiral, with commendations of his conduct, the House would applaud rather than censure the ministry for recommending him to the favour of his sovereign. His lordship then moved the following amendment of Mr. Fox's motion, "That it is the opinion of the House, that the appointment of Sir Hugh Palliser to the government of Greenwich Hospital, who had been declared guilty of malice by the court-martial appointed to try Admiral Kep-

pel, but had not been tried for malice, or heard in his defence on that head, and the said Sir Hugh Palliser, having for forty-five years, served his king and country, both in a civil and military capacity with bravery, ability and fidelity, is a measure destructive of discipline, &c."

The speech of Commodore Johnstone threw so much light upon the spirit of party, and such force upon the main question, that we take pleasure in giving it to our readers, more particularly as it came from a professional man, who not many years since was a principal leader in the opposition.

"He protested solemnly against the existence of any power in a court-martial to censure an accuser unheard: attempts of that kind had been made often, when he sat as judge; but they had been always over-ruled. He beheld Sir Hugh Palliser in a double point of view—as a soldier and a politician; as a soldier, he viewed his conduct on the 27th of July with rapture, ranging bravely along the line; backing his topmasts that he might remain the longer in action, wearing to renew it, and shattered, torn, disabled as he was, turning upon the enemy like a *bull dog*: when he saw that gallant admiral *bobbling* through the House in consequence of the wounds he had received in his country's service, he challenged all his respect, all all his admiration: as a politician he could not approve of his conduct; but he would not deduce an acquiescence in the charge of malice from his resignation: for his part, he would not have resigned; but as the noble lord had justly observed, the times had run mad; and phrenzy had seized the minds of the people—London had been illuminated three nights for the disgraceful 27th of July; that House had voted thanks for the protection of trade that had not arrived in the channel till our fleet had been in port some time; and proofs had been discovered of the newly acquired glory of the British flag, nine months after the nation had begun to weep over its departed lustre. That the 27th of July was not the brightest in the history of the commander in chief—there was blame somewhere; and when the

Admiral

admiral praised Sir Hugh Palliser by name, he had acted very wrong, if that officer had deserved reprehension. He was sorry Admiral Keppel was no longer employed; but it was his own fault: if he thought his retreat was the consequence of Sir Hugh's exaltation, he would condemn it; but if both were in some measure to blame for conduct on a particular day, that was no reason why their former gallant actions should be forgot: he well remembered those of the gallant admiral, and though he could not recollect the 27th of July without indignation, yet he never would forget the many brilliant actions which counterbalanced that disgrace. Politics were the bane of the service; the brave Walton, who had sent home the extraordinary account of *taken, burnt, and destroyed, as per margin*, had suffered himself to be carried away by party, and had agreed to the confederacy formed by Admiral Bembo's captains, to ruin his commander; but when he saw his admiral attacked, he could not bear to see him torn by the enemy, but breaking through the confederacy, he instantly bore down to his relief. The mere act of confederacy being his only crime, was forgot, and a pardon granted him in consequence of his former services. One act should not damn a meritorious officer. Sir Hugh Palliser in many actions had signalized himself in a service of 45 years. He was the darling of Sir Charles Saunders; and the seamen-like and gallant manner in which he took a French seventy-four, would ever be remembered by the fleet. Popular infatuation was unaccountable; Sir H. Palliser, for an act of which he was not fairly convicted, was condemned never to serve again! and London was three days in a blaze for the inglorious 27th of July. Good God! cried the governor (putting his hands on his face, and shrugging up his shoulders) the 27th of July! Politics ought never, he said, to interfere with the duty of a seaman; and greatly as he respected the hon. admiral, he could not but be hurt, at finding him in a Surrey committee, declaring that the war with America was unjust; and also, declaring that the Dutch war, which he deemed both just and necessary, was founded on a principle of piracy. Thus the officers,

in both these wars, were branded with the odious name of pirates; and charged with carrying on an unjust war.

The absurdity of carrying the motion as amended by Lord North must be obvious to every one unacquainted with the proceedings of the House.

Upon a division at half past two in the morning there were 214 votes for the amendment to 149 against it, and in this unintelligible manner it was stated in the public papers. But it should have been added, that the motion carried was only that these words reciting the amendment do stand as part of the original motion, which being agreed to, The Speaker then put the main question, that this motion so amended do pass—upon which, another member moved the order of the day, and it was carried; which is a parliamentary mode of dismissing the question agitated entirely.

Friday, February 2.

A bill was ordered in for the encouragement of seamen, and a Committee was appointed to prepare it. Went through the reading of several bills, and then adjourned to Tuesday, the clerks of the House and some of the members being obliged to attend at the trial of Lord George Gordon on Monday.

Tuesday, February 6.

A committee was chosen by ballot to try the merits of the Worcester election on the petition of Sir Watkin Lewes; and Mr. Burke gave notice that, on Thursday the 15th, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for the reduction of the civil list establishment. This is a renewal of the plan that failed in the last session of the last parliament.

Thursday, February 8.

The counsel were called to the bar, and opened the business of the Coventry election, an affair so intricate and of such length, that no proper account can be given of it till the whole is finished.

Monday, February 12.

Gen. Smith introduced his promised motion for taking into consideration the petition of the British inhabitants of the provinces of Bengal, Bakar, and Orissa, by stating the distress and confusion occasioned in those provinces by the supreme court of judicature, instituted by act

act of parliament in the 13th year of his Majesty's reign. This display he illustrated by citing particular instances of oppression occasioned by enforcing obedience to the English forms of law on a people whose education, religion, native laws, and habits of life, were so totally different from ours, that made those laws we consider as a blessing operate as severe acts of tyranny: so that the decisions of the Supreme Court were resisted by force, and were therefore obliged to be carried into execution by the aid of force; the consequences of which he left to the consideration of the House. He hoped the next ships that went out might calm the discussions, and comfort the sufferers by carrying them intelligence that parliament had taken their case into consideration. He therefore moved, That the petition be referred to a select committee, consisting of fifteen, to be chosen by ballot on Wednesday next at three o'clock.

The General was ably supported, and seconded by Mr. Rous, who spoke to the particulars from his own knowledge, and gave additional weight to the General's representations.

Lord North rose to observe, that he allowed the subject was proper for revival, which he had not the least objection to, but that it ought to be done with due caution; that he had introduced the bill, the effects of which was now reprobated; that it was intended merely to regulate the English inhabitants there, without interfering with the natives of those provinces, any farther than they brought themselves under it by acting as agents for the East-India Company, in which capacity only any of them were liable to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; that it had been very deliberately carried through the House, without any material objection, and ought not now to be rashly repealed, lest worst conse-

quences ensue from the instability of our proceedings; that the mode of proceedings dictated by the act were regular, but if any inexpediency should appear, it was so far an object of information or regulation; and his lordship hoped the committee would confine themselves to the operation of the law in question, without criminating the conduct, or affecting the characters of those gentlemen who acted as judges under that act.

Lord North was followed by Sir Richard Sutton, on the opposite side of the subject. He contended, that the law in question committed no violence on the native inhabitants of Bengal, and the other provinces. He said all nations understood the obligations they were under to discharge contracted debts; and that no people were more familiarly used to the negotiation of notes of hand, and other written obligations than those in those provinces. In short, by a different state of the instances cited by General Smith, he converted all the oppression complained of into equitable and regular proceedings.

Sir Fletcher Norton added his wishes for tenderness to the characters of the judges, in whose favour he gave his own testimony by his knowledge of those gentlemen; and was followed by Mr. Wraxall, who, in a diffusive speech, travelled from Bengal over all the quarters of the globe, not forgetting to specify the longitude and latitude of the several places he stopped at.

The Speaker at length put an end to a conversation that might have continued much longer to little purpose, by observing that all these matters were rather prematurely introduced now, being proper objects for the consideration of the committee when it sat. The resolutions moved by General Smith were then agreed to, about six o'clock, without any division.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE I.

RUSSIA, or a complete historical Account of all the Nations which compose that Empire. The third Volume, 8vo.

THIS is the sequel to a work of which we gave an ample review in our Magazine

for March, Vol. XLIX. for 1780, p. 130. Of the forty-four different nations subject to the Russian empire, about twenty situated in the North and North-east parts remained undescribed in the two former, and occupy the third volume just published.

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The provinces lying to the westward of Mount Oural are in possession of a people called the *Russian Samoyedes*, who were made tributaries to the empire by the Czar *Fedor Ivanovitch* about the year 1525, long before the subjection of the nations of Siberia. The Samoyedes are divided into distinct tribes who have their separate habits, manners, and customs; they inhabit the coasts of the Frozen Sea, from the 65th degree of north latitude to the sea shore. The countries they occupy are marshy and full of rocks, so that from the 67th degree of north lat. there are no trees of any kind; and the cold that prevails in these climates prevents vegetation to such a point that even the little brush wood, here and there to be seen, dwindles away to nothing as you advance to the north. Although they do not inhabit *Nova Zembla* situate over against the mouth of the Ob, nevertheless to the eastward of the *Yenesé*, the shores along which their little settlements extend reach to the 75th degree of north latitude, for which reason their vast territories are the thinnest of inhabitants, the coldest, the most barren, and the most wild of any of the known regions of the terrestrial globe. None but imperfect accounts can be expected of such a people, neither does it appear by what means the anonymous writer of this history has been able to get at the new materials he has offered to the public. He informs us indeed, that they all pay a tribute chiefly in furs to the Empress, and that it is collected by inspectors and commissaries who visit them once a year; and that all their tribes are registered by the proper names they give to each, in the chancery of Russia. This register is the more easily kept, as those tribes are very attentive in the preservation of their distinct races, and in order to continue their own, abstain as much as possible from crossing them by marriage. Though there is a great similarity in the general manner of life and the habitations of all those northern tribes, yet in their language, mien, moral character, behaviour, and religious notions, they differ very much. This difference induces our author to class them separately, and to give a distinct account of each branch; so that the volume is divided into as many chapters as there are tribes, and the history of some of them does not fill a page.

Of the Samoyede nations we find the following singularities related. The maturity of the women (in this cold climate) is very early, many of them being mothers at the age of twelve years, and sometimes at eleven; they are not however very prolific, and after thirty years of age they cease to bear children. The indifference they discover towards all the occurrences of life, of whatever kind, amounts to a perfect insensibility. Yet they in common with all the other people that inhabit the most northern regions

are subject to an astonishing irritability of the nervous system. Whenever they are affrighted, or suddenly perceive any striking object, they are altogether beside themselves, recovering their senses, but by slow degrees, and suffering an extreme weakness and lowness of spirits for some time after these swoons. There are numbers of them who cannot endure to hear a person whistle, or to be touched unexpectedly, or even to hear any moderate noise or sound without losing their senses, or being much disordered.

Their constitution has always been, and still is, that of the infancy of the world. They have never had the least idea of a prince, a superior, or any sort of magistrate, excepting the elders of their branches. Since their conquest by the Russians, different *ostrogs*, or little forts, have been built in their territories, composed of high and close palisadoes, for the purpose of keeping them in order, and of receiving the tribute.

The *Maushour* and *Tungussian* inhabiting the deserts of Eastern Siberia and the Northern Mongolia are the next described by our author. Then the inhabitants of *Kamtschatka*, and other countries bordering thereon. Lastly, the Eastern Islanders, who inhabit a great number of islands situated on the strait which separates the continent of America from that of Asia, and from the coast of Siberia. All these nations follow the Pagan religion, and as there is a species of it called *Schamanæ*, peculiar to them, and differing from the Asiatic or Indian idolatry, the volume closes with a satisfactory account of *Schamanism*.

Those who find any gratification of a thirst for knowledge, in reading to what a low ebb human nature, uncultivated by education, and unprotected by civil polity, may be reduced, will not be disappointed in the perusal of these memoirs of savage brutes in human shapes; some of whose filthy customs and manners had better have remained in obscurity, than to have appeared in print, in any polished nation. Let the divine, the philosopher, the traveller, or any rational member of refined society tell us if he can, what utility there is in publishing the detail of obscene, nasty, beastly transactions. The history of a hog flye would be decent in comparison with some of the *unauthenticated* customs related in this volume.

II. *Medical Commentaries exhibiting a concise View of the latest and most important Discoveries in Medicine and medical Philosophy; collected by Andrew Duncan, M. D. &c. of Edinburgh. Part III. for 1780.*

THE first communication in this useful collection is, a copy of the regulations established by M. de Sartine for the preservation of the healths of the crews on board the French ships of war; it is dated at Versailles in January 1780, and consists of forty two articles.

articles, respecting cleanliness, dirt, medicines, the care of the sick, and the vigilant attention of the officers in visiting every part of the ship, and enforcing the regulations. We shall select such as we believe are not in use on board the British ships; but which appear to be highly salutary.

Reg. 6. The sea officers, sailors, soldiers, boys, &c. who have dirty legs or feet, shall be obliged to wash with warm water in winter, and in summer to use twice a week the baths established on the starboard and larboard bows.

16. There shall be embarked a proper quantity of rice, malt, and conserve of sorrel for the different soups and panadoes, which agree better with the sick at sea than animal food. Likewise (for the time of convalescence only) a certain quantity of fowls, and of carrots, onions, and ground mustard, the use of which is particularly recommended to the mariners.

17. There shall be embarked also, as a part of the stores for the sick (independent of the medicine chest) vinegar, spirits, sugar, rob of lemons, as well for the composition of the drink of colbert, as of the anti-scorbutic punch.

24. After the water-casks have been carefully cleaned and filled, a piece of quick-lime must be put into each. Half a pound must be added for half casks, and a pound for whole casks; this process being found to preserve the water from a great part of the putridity which it contracts when it is not employed.

25. To correct that putridity which the water will contract more or less quickly, notwithstanding these precautions to prevent it, two pints of good vinegar must be added to every hoghead of water, when it is put into buckets for the use of the crew. A sufficient quantity of vinegar must be taken on board to answer this purpose.

26. Water must never be distributed for drink till after it has been three times filtrated through cloths.

40. After meals the different parts of the deck shall be swept by those who occupy them; and there shall be allowed a small mop and a brush to every birth, for keeping the birth clean, and every day one of the men by turns shall take charge of this.

The great sickness that has prevailed in the French fleet, for two years past, has been imputed very much to uncleanness, and our officers have complained of the nastiness on board the ships they have taken from the French, but if all the regulations here published are once generally established and duly observed, the French ships must hereafter be as cleanly, and their crews as healthy as those of any other nation.

A very material discovery has been made, by experiments on the pernicious consequences of using bell-metal mortars in the shops of our apothecaries; it was communicated to Dr. Duncan in a letter from London, to be published in the Medical Commentaries but the ingenious author has concealed his name. He justly expresses his surprise that physicians have guarded against the poisonous quality of copper, by crying down the use of copper vessels not properly tinned in the kitchen, yet they suffer apothecaries shops and chemical laboratories to abound with copper and bell-metal utensils. After proving that bell-metal is soluble in nearly the same *menstrua* with copper, and that the proportion of this metal in its composition is as two to three; he demonstrates, by experiment, that more prejudice may be done to the health of patients, by the powdering and other operations performed in bell-metal mortars, than by the use of copper utensils in the kitchen. The powdering of some *red coral* accidentally led to this discovery, particles of the metal had been rubbed from the mortar in powdering the coral, and in such a quantity as to give it a strong taste of copper. Further experiments having convinced the apothecary, under whose inspection they were made, which convinced him of the danger to which the sick would be exposed, he ordered iron mortars to be procured, in the place of bell-metal. It is a great pity, the names of the author and of the apothecary should be concealed, as the publication of them would have done them honour, and their example would have had an irresistible influence on all honest apothecaries and chemists.

Mr. Daniel, a surgeon of Chester, has been successful in the cure of diseases of the larger joints, which have hitherto been thought to require amputation. He relates an extraordinary case of a young lady twenty-four years of age, who had a white swelling in her knee, and had been afflicted with her complaint upwards of twenty years. The lady's life was despaired of unless it could be saved by amputation. Nevertheless, he performed a perfect cure by the application of strong blisters which produced a discharge. As the part was dressed every day with a digestive ointment made strong with the powder of cantharides, and this course continued for three months, it occasioned great pain and torment, so that an opiate was obliged to be given every night, and to be gradually increased. She wore a tight bandage near two years, which rendered the joints stiff but afterwards it was slackened, and on inspecting the knee lately Mr. Orred found it was not devoid of motion and flexibility. It is smaller than the other, but not deformed.

Dr. Robert Hamilton of the 10th regiment of foot quartered in Ireland has communicated to Dr. Duncan, an account of the cure of an obstinate epilepsy by copious bleeding:

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bleeding:

bleeding: a practice not known, or attempted before, by the faculty. A youth who was quite emaciated by his fits, lay senseless and convulsed from morning to evening, in the street of a village in the north of Ireland, all the usual remedies had been in vain; he had had the disorder from twelve years of age, and as it increased with his years, his neighbours and friends wished him dead. Some one of the crowd, however, upon this occasion, mentioned bleeding; and as he was given up for lost, the schoolmaster who passed by, and is the common bleeder of the parish was persuaded to try the experiment.

Accordingly his arm was tied up as he lay on the ground and blood let from a large orifice, not being over nice in the operation, and the blood was allowed to flow on the ground. Scarcely was this performed, when the boy began to look up, and recover from the fit. Though it was only looked upon as a protraction, not as a cure, his arm was taken care of and bandaged. However to their great joy, and contrary to their expectations, he recovered perfectly, and has never since had another fit, though it is now above a year. In the space of a few days his looks altered and he soon became as fat and as fair as ever he was in his life. Dr. Hamilton wished to ascertain the quantity of blood he lost, but could only suppose, from the questions he put to the schoolmaster, that it could be less than between two and three pounds. Upon relating this case to a gentleman he recollected to have read of one similar to it, which was of a person falling down in an epileptic fit, and accidentally cutting the temporal artery, which bled copiously, and a radical cure was produced by the operation. The humanity and benevolence of publishing such discoveries in medicine cannot be sufficiently applauded. There are other articles as curious though not so useful in this part—and a list of new medical works lately published at home and in foreign parts.

III. *Government, addressed to the Public.* By Thomas Wycliffe, of Liverpool. 8vo.

A very free political tract on national and imperial government, and the internal resources of this nation—On the powers of government—On the supreme power, and on the subordinate power of a state—And on the internal government. The author boldly asserts that our present system of government is miserably defective, and too limited for the affairs of an extensive empire. He proposes some plans of amendment, extremely visionary, yet not devoid of wisdom. He attributes the defection of our colonies in America to an attempt to bend them by our national laws; he would therefore have the King of Great Britain raised to the stile and dignity of Emperor of the confederate states, including America, and all his other

domains wheresoever situated. Such a system of government is then to be established as shall clearly distinguish between the particular power of each national government and the general power of the imperial government; for this purpose he exhibits a plan of an imperial *Magna Charta*, by which the King, the Lords, and the Commons in their parliamentary capacity are to be vested with double powers. In the same manner as the two Houses now form themselves into committees of the whole House, they are to form themselves into imperial or national senates. When they are only national senates their proceedings are to regard Great Britain only as a kingdom, and the laws enacted are only to be binding on Great Britain. When they sit as an imperial senate, the laws will be for the government of the whole empire, and his majesty is to give the imperial assent as emperor. The inequality in the choice of representatives has been constantly complained of as a blemish in our present system, by the best political writers. Mr. Wycliffe adopting this idea has been at the pains to draw out a new plan of a more equal representation for England, and an engraved map is given of the names and situations of the counties and towns he proposes should have the privilege of sending representatives to parliament. In short, he has been at some expence for the good of the nation, which we apprehend he will never be repaid.

IV. *New Letters from an English Traveller.* By the Rev. Martin Sherlock, A. M. Chaplain to the present Earl of Bristol, who is likewise Lord Bishop of Derry in Ireland. 8vo.

WE are informed by Mr. Sherlock that these letters were originally written and published in French, and that they had as much success on the continent as any prose work of the same size published within the century. A laconic, and rather a rude preface was placed before the original, it is translated, and another preface added to the English reader, in which he apologizes for the first in these words. "The reader has remarked in the original preface, that I did not court fame with too much modesty—in an enemy's country, in time of war, modesty would have been meannefs, and humility want of spirit." But Mr. Sherlock may be asked, did you write and publish your letters in France in time of war? If you did, are the hostilities of war carried into the fields of literature? we believe not, nor was it necessary in any country to say—"Readers in general have so little knowledge and taste, that it is almost madness to appear in print." He desires our indulgence for his style, an absence of several years having almost made him lose his language. We are far from thinking this indulgence requisite, he knows the force of words

words in his own language upon many occasions, rather too well. We readily admit that his letters are innocent and cheerful, but we cannot avoid reprehending that pedantic superciliousness and self-sufficiency, which too often characterises our clergy; they cannot be men of learning without showing an affectation of superiority; and though their pride is as glaring as the sun at noon day, they would have you believe, they are very, very modest indeed. The first lines of the dedication to the Earl of Bristol, are as extraordinary as the original preface, which, by the bye, need not have been translated and inserted, if it had not been intended to glance at his English as well as foreign readers.

Dedication. "My Lord, I am proud of your patronage, because you grant it only to the deserving. Your eye is penetrating, and you saw that my soul was pure."

Mr. Sherlock's description of Italy will suit the classic scholar, the virtuoso, and the idolator of antiquity: it is so very different from Dr. Moore's, that the two form an agreeable contrast; you cannot be a judge of the beauties of the one, without reading the other. But after once reading, we may consign Sherlock's to the libraries of the Universities, the British Museum, the Antiquarian and Royal Societies, while Moore's will be found in every gentleman's library in the kingdom.

As a specimen of Mr. Sherlock's manner of treating his subject, we give the following classical rhapsody. "If the Prussians are proud of their *Grand Frederick*, the Italians are not less proud, nor with less reason, of their *Bella Italia*. Its beauty is astonishing; and from Mantua, where Virgil was born, to Torrento the country of Tasso, every step has its particular interest; every step has been the country of some illustrious artist, the subject of a description of some great poet, or the scene of some famous action, transmitted to posterity by a celebrated historian. Padua produced Livy; Venice Titian; and Ferrara, Ariosto. Tuscany boasts of Dante, of Petrarch, and of Michael Angelo; Urbino of Raphael, and Parma of Corregio. Rome gave birth to Tacitus and Lucretius; Arpinum to Cicero, and Venusium to Horace!

There needs no traveller to tell us this. Pilkington's lives of the painters, and any of our Roman histories would have answered the purpose. But perhaps Mr. Sherlock would say to such a reviewer, "Sir, you have so little knowledge and taste, that I declare frankly, you would do me more pleasure to throw my book in the fire than to read it." A solecism in itself, for it must be read in order to form any judgement at all. And having read it, several excellent observations and criticisms will be found in

it. The conclusion of a letter of advice by a young French poet is admirable, and makes us regret that the author has suppressed any part of it. Take him off his classic ground, and our traveller is highly entertaining. He gives us an affecting story from Berlin, and from Vienna, the following lively sketches, with which we shall close the article.

"You wish to know all that I think of the diplomatic body, courtiers, maids of honour, &c. All that I think would make a long letter. I will give you the quintessence of my ideas on these subjects in a few words:

"A courtier always carries about him two boxes, one filled with incense, the other with poison: he reads continually in the eyes of his master; and he opens one or the other of these boxes, according to the sentence which he has read in that book.

"A lady of honour is a female courtier. The state pays her for tiring herself to death, simpering in the company of a princess, who often is only come into the world because Providence has some impenetrable reasons. In proportion to the weakness of the sex, this female courtier carries a box of sweetmeats and a box of pins, and she gives you sugar-plumbs, or pricks you, according to the look more or less favourable of the person whose inseparable she is, and whose *ennui* she supports for money.

"The court sends ambassadors of three sorts: some to negotiate affairs of state, to protect their nation, to inform it of any dangers with which it is threatened. She chooses these men among those who know what a man is, what a society is which forms a nation, and what is the force which that nation may dread. These are philosophers, attentive calculators, geniuses who see through the mask which deceives the *mannikin* (the little or common man) and who juggle from the courtier the box which he means to secrete.

"The second sort of ambassadors is chosen from among the great of a country; they are men of whom the court wants to get rid, or whose vanity it wishes to gratify. These people give good dinners, do not see the secretary behind them who does the business, and think they have performed a fine operation, when they have bought from a clerk for a hundred thousand crowns a useless piece. These are your beings who send a courier extraordinary home, when they have passed through the door of a foreign court before the ambassador of the king their master's neighbour; and when the political fire lurks under the ashes, when their nation is really in danger, and when the secretary informs them, their first idea is to send away their equipage.

"The third class are residents and envoys, who have by heart the law of nations, the peace of Westphalia, and the Golden Bull. They must have a prodigious quantity of nugatory knowledge. As these men know a great deal in point of quantity, they consider others who know more in respect of the quality of knowledge, as ig-

norant. This gives them an air of importance, a manner of expressing themselves, and a kind of heavy and dull activity, which renders them insupportable in company, but very useful to the plough to which they are harnessed. I advise you to converse with the first; to eat with the second; and to fly the third."

POETICAL ESSAYS.

From a WINCHESTER SCHOOL-BOY, to
his Friend at BATH.

YOU see, dear sir, I've found a time
T' express my thoughts to you in rhyme;
For why, my friends, should distant parts
Or times disjoin united hearts.
Since, though by intervening space
Depriv'd of speaking face to face,
By faithful emissary letter
We may converse as well or better.
And not to stretch a narrow fanfy
To shew what pretty things I can say.
As some will strain at simile,
First work it fine and then apply,
Jag Butler's rhymes to Prior's thoughts
And choose to mimick all their faults,
By head and shoulders bring in a stich
To shew their knack at Hudibrastick.
I'll tell you as a friend and crony
How here I spend my time and money.
For time and money go together
As sure as weathercock and weather:
Soon shall nor Virgil's lofty heights,
Nor towering Milton's loftier flights,
Nor courtly Flaccus's rebukes
Who banter Vice with friendly jokes
Nor Congreve's life, nor Cowley's fire,
Nor all the beauties that conspire
To place the greenest bays upon
Th' immortal brows of Addison;
Prior's inimitable ease
Nor Pope's harmonious numbers please.
I fear that philosophick chapters
Will stifle my poetick raptures.
Soon Algebra, Geometry,
Arithmetick, astronomy,
Opticks, chronology, and staticks
All tiresome parts of mathematicks,
With twenty harder names than these
Shall teize my brain, and break my peace,
All seeming inconsistencies,
Are nicely solv'd by A's and B's,
Shall turn my thoughts around and round,
For two sixty-fourths of the fifth of a pound.
Our eye sight is disprov'd by prisms
Our arguments by syllogisms,
If I should confidently write
This ink is black, this paper white,
Or, to express myself yet fuller
Should say that black or white's a colour,
They'd contradict it and perplex one
With motion, ray, or their reflexion,

And solve the apparent falsehood, by
The curious texture of the eye.
Should I the poker want and take it,
When 't looks as hot as fire can make it,
And burn my finger and my coat,
They'd flatly tell me 'tis not hot.
The fire, they'll say, has in't, 'tis true,
The power of causing heat in you,
But no more's heat in fire that heats you,
Than there is pain in stick that beats you.
Thus too philosophers expound
The names of odour, taste, and sound,
The salts and juices in all meat
Affect the tongues of them that eat,
And by some secret poignant power
Give them the taste of sweet or sour.
Carnations, violets, and roses
Cause a sensation in our noses,
But there is none of us can tell
The things themselves have taste or smell.

We're told how planets roll on high,
How large their orbits, and how high,
I hope in little time to know
Whether the moon's a cheese or no.
Whether the man in it, as some tell ye,
With beef and carrots fills his belly.
Why like a lunatick confin'd,
He lives at distance from mankind,
When he at one good hearty shake
Might whirl his prison off his back,
Or like a maggot in a nut
Might bravely eat his passage out.
Who knows what vast discoveries
From such enquiries might arise,
But feuds and tumults in the nation
Disturb all curious speculation.
No more—this due to friendship take,
Not idly writ for writing's sake.
No longer question my respect,
Nor call this short delay neglect,
At least excuse it, when you see
This pledge of my sincerity.
For one who rhymes to make you easy,
And his invention strains to please,
To show his friendship cracks his brains,
Is sure a madman if he feigns.
I now with all submissive meekness
Beg my respects to Mrs. *****,
So close my 'pistle, I hope not too soon,
And sign myself your's,

The MAN in the MOON.

THE DECISION.
A TALE.

CLARISSA, sprightly once and gay,
Now sigh'd the tedious hours away :
She mourn'd the kindest husband gone,
The husband much—but more the man.
Dark weeds conceal'd the fair from view—
Yet mightily became her too !
She veil'd her pretty blubber'd face,
And wept her dear—with such a grace !

But lo, young Florimond appears,
To dry the joyless widow's tears :
His suit she hears with warm disdain,
Protest'd all his hopes were vain :
Her hands she wrung, her robe she rent,
And wept, “and wonder'd what he meant!”
Yet thro' the drop that drown'd her eye,
'Tis said there shone a spark of joy ;
And sage diviners cou'd foretell,
That Florimond might yet do well.

A scruple now disturb'd her head,
“Whether it were a sin to wed?”
Queries and doubts her brain possess'd,
And busy conscience broke her rest.
So, to resolve this knotty case,
She seeks the curate of the place ;
A casuist?—deep.—Of judgement?—sound.
Yes, fam'd for parts—the parish round.

Clarissa with the rising sun
Approach'd her friend, and thus begun :
Full sixty times hath yonder light
Arose—as oft hath sunk in night,
Since the lamented hour that gave
My faithful comfort to the grave :
And sure no second love shall e'er
Efface that image still so dear :
Clarissa to his mem'ry just,
For ever shall revere his dust.
Yet cruel prudence may require
What else were foreign to desire ;
And 'midst a weight of cares, you know,
What can a helpless woman do ?
My heedless servants slight my call,
My farmers break, my houses fall ;
And Florimond, with winning air,
Tells me they want a husband's care,
What does my learned doctor say ?
“Why, marry sure—without delay”—

But shou'd the lover prove unkind,
A tyrant o'er her tender mind,
How hard my lot, condemn'd to mingle
Tears with my cup!—“why then live sin-
gle.”—

Yet what if an obdurate fair
Shou'd drive a lover to despair ?
You know the foolish freaks of men ;
I dread the thought!—“nay, take him
then.”—

But shou'd he squander my estate,
And pawn my jewels, rings, and plate !
And witless I, by folly led,
Be turn'd adrift to beg my bread !

The doctor, vers'd in womankind,
Perceiv'd the workings of her mind.

“Madam, he cries, when truth we seek,
All argument is often weak :
When reasons weigh on either part,
Opinion vainly tries her art ;
So, till descending truth prevails,
She sits suspended o'er the scales.
A way more speedy shall be try'd ;
A tongue shall speak that never ly'd :
Know madam then, my parish bell
Is famous for advising well ;
Whate'er the point in question be,
It hits the matter to a T :
Thus, as it dictates by its tone,
You sure must wed, or lie alone.”

Now tow'rd the church in haste they go :
The widow cheerful?—But so so—
Yet vows, whate'er the answer giv'n,
She “piously will yield to heav'n :”
The doctor too exhorts the fair,
To “listen and decide with care.”
And now the myst'ry to unfold,
He turn'd the key, the bell he toll'd.
Our widow mus'd, and knit her brow—
“Well, madam, pray what think you now?”
(Here, first she sobb'd and wip'd her eye,
Then labour'd out a doleful sigh.)
“Think, doctor?—Why, the case is plain :
Alas, I find resistance vain !
In Heav'n, 'tis said, our doom is seal'd :
Ah, Florimond!—and must I yield ?
Yet not by choice—by fate I'm won ;
The will of Heav'n be ever done !
The bell ordains thee to my bed,
For hark, it fairly bids me “wed.”
Dear doctor then (I speak with sorrow)
Be sure you be at home to-morrow.”

Think you the simple tale too long ?
Then hear the moral of my song :
The moral to no sex confin'd,
Regards alike all human kind.

Sly passion and distemper'd sense
Usurp the form of evidence ;
And truth and falsehood, good and ill,
Receive their tincture from the will.
Man boasts his reason's pow'r in vain ;
The pageant drags a hidden chain :
A vary'd shape each object wears,
Just as he wishes, hopes, or fears :
His deepest thought, his vaunted rule,
Is Passion's slave, or Folly's fool.
'Tis hence we blindly can approve
The very faults of those we love :
'Tis hence we blindly can debate
The noblest deeds of those we hate.
Abroad thus works perverted will ;
At home our views are darker still ;
And actions deem'd absurd in thee,
Are prudent, wise, and just in me :
Self-love adores her own caprice,
Still deifies each darling vice ;
And by the colour of a name,
Removes at once the guilt and shame:

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The prodigal is "gen'rous, free:"
 The miser "boasts economy:"
 "Gay," the debauch'd; the proud, is
 "great;"
 The bold oppressor "hates a cheat;"

The fawning slave "obliges all;"
 And mad revenge "is honour's call."
 Thus passion shoots thro' ev'ry part;
 The brain is tainted with the heart:
 Weak judgement falls before temptation;
 And reason—is but inclination.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

Particulars of the Trial of LORD GEORGE GORDON, in the Court of King's Bench, in Westminster Hall, the 5th of February, on a Charge of High Treason.

ON the morning of the 5th of February, the judges took their seats in the court of King's Bench about 8 o'clock. Great precautions were used to keep the court from being unreasonably crowded: all the avenues to it were locked, and written directions were issued by Lord Mansfield, to the master of the crown-office, for the regulation of the proceedings. By this order, which was in the hand-writing of the Chief Justice, the officers of the court were expressly commanded not to open the gates of Westminster-Hall, nor any other of the doors that lead to the Court, till eight o'clock, at which time the court was appointed to sit. At the same time absolute orders were given, that no money should be taken by the door-keepers, under pain of immediate dismissal from their places; and that no person, under any pretence should be admitted, till the judges had taken their seats, and the court was opened. This order was strictly complied with.

The judges on the trial were, Lord Mansfield, Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Ashurst, and Mr. Justice Buller. The counsel for the prosecution were, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Lee, Mr. Bearcroft, Mr. Howarth, and Mr. Norton. The counsel for the prisoner were, Mr. Kenyon, and Mr. Erskine. Several alterations had been made in the court, for the better accommodation of the necessary officers and people concerned in the trial. A box was made on the right hand of the judge's bench, for the sheriffs of Middlesex, and a place on the right hand of the jury's box, for witnesses.

Lord George was brought to the bar, by the lieutenant of the tower, about nine in the morning. He was dressed in black velvet. His Lordship was perfectly composed and collected in his appearance. He took his place on the right hand of Mr. Erskine, in the middle of the second bench, commonly allotted to the counsel. Mr. Kenyon applied to the court, and requested to know if their Lordships would indulge the prisoner with leave to sit down? To which Lord Mansfield an-

swered, To be sure, by all means. He was attended by his Grace the Duke of Gordon, Lord William Gordon, and his uncle, Lord Adam Gordon.

The court now desired that the jury should be called over at the window, to mark the names of such as appeared; Lord Mansfield observed, that this was not to be considered as the regular call, for this point had been litigated in the case of *Lares*. After this was done, it was found that six out of seven of the jury were present. They were called over and the following were sworn:

Thomas Collins, of Berners-Street.
 Henry Hastings, of Queen Anne-Street.
 Edward Hulse, of Harley-Street.
 Edward Pomfret, of New North-Street.
 Gedaliah Gatfield, of Hackney.
 Joseph Pickles of Homerton.
 Marmaduke Peacock, of Hackney.
 Edward Gordon, of Bromley.
 Francis Degon, of Hammersmith.
 Simon Le Sage.

Robert Armitage, of Kensington, and
 John Rix, of Whitechapel, Esquires.

Mr. Norton, the youngest counsel for the crown, opened the indictment in the usual way, reciting the allegation.

The Attorney General then took up the cause, entered into the nature and different kinds of treason, mentioned the repeal of the penalties inflicted by the acts formerly passed against the Roman Catholics, with the mischiefs that ensued last year on the petition presented against the act containing a repeal, of which mischiefs he considered Lord George Gordon as the author. His lordship, he said, was the president of the association. He called by public advertisement 20,000 men together, and declared he would not present the petition without that number; for he was in parliament, and knew, perhaps, that without violence his ends could not be procured. He ordered them to come with blue cockades, that he might know the extent of his force; he arranged them into divisions; he met them on the ground, and to inspire them with confidence, he told them "to recollect what the Scotch had done, and what they had gained by their enterprise and firmness; and that he invited them to no danger which he was not willing to share, and he would support them in their attempts, at the hazard of his life; he would attend them, though he should be hanged on the gallows." He considered the whole of

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the subsequent outrages as flowing from this cause; for a man who turns loose a wild beast, he considered to be answerable for all the murders that the creature should commit. He then read the advertisement beginning with the words, "Whereas no hall in London will hold 40,000 men." And he read it with comments, stating that the invitation of the civil magistrates was matter of mere mockery. The noble prisoner appeared, or came along with the body to the House of Commons. He had them under his management. They called upon him to know whether they should quit the lobby, as a division was about to take place in the House, and it could not be done unless they left the lobby. He gave them to understand, "That the division would be against them, if they left the place, but they would know what to do. He reminded them of the conduct of the Scotch; told them that when they pulled down the mass-houses, Lord Weymouth sent them a message, assuring them that the act should be repealed; and why should the Scotch be better than you? He added, that when his majesty heard that the protestants were coming from every place within ten miles of London, he would send his ministers to assure them that the act should be repealed." All this proved that he had the control, the management of the whole mob.

The learned gentleman then said he meant to adduce evidence of these facts, and trusted that the jury would find the prisoner guilty of the crimes laid to his charge.

The first evidence called was William Hay. He swore that he saw Lord George Gordon five or six times as president of the Protestant Association, at Coachmakers-hall, Greenwood's rooms, the Crown and Rolls, and St. Margaret's-hill. The last time which he saw him, on the 29th of May, at Coachmakers-hall, he heard him announce to a very numerous assembly, that the Associated Protestants amounted to forty thousand in number; that the 2d of June was the day fixed upon for presenting the petition; that they were to meet in St. George's-fields, in four separate divisions or columns, arrayed or dressed in their best clothes, with blue cockades in their hats, as he himself should wear one, to distinguish them from other people who were papists or friends to papists. He gave orders how these four several bodies should take their ground, and what fields they should assemble in. Some days before that the noble lord had, at the Crown and Rolls, after reading over some preambles and clauses of acts, said that his majesty, by assenting to the Quebec and the late act, his counsellors had brought him to that pass or situation, in which James the Second was after his abdication. He read his ma-

jefty's coronation oath. It was his opinion that his majesty had made a breach of, or had broken that oath. He observed, that the people of his country did not mince the matter, they spoke out, or spoke their minds freely, and he avowed it to be true. The witness said, that he went to St. George's-fields on the 2d of June; he saw a very great multitude; he never saw so many before with cockades, and banners lettered, "Protestant Association," "No Popery, &c." He saw the noble lord at a distance haranguing the body. He saw the multitude come through Fleet-street. He went into the lobby, and the principal noise and uproar that he heard was in chiming Lord George Gordon's name. There was such confusion and noise, that he could hardly hear any thing. Lord George came out, and told them, "to adhere steadfastly to so glorious a cause." He promised to persevere in it himself, and he hoped, although there was very little expectation from the House of Commons, that they would meet with redress from their mild or gracious sovereign.

On his cross-examination, he said he was a printer, a bankrupt, and printed on his own account. He was not sure, but he thought the prisoner was one night at Greenwood's rooms. He consulted his notes, and found his lordship was not present at Greenwood's. The reason why he took notes was, that he had a foresight of the consequences that would happen, and he went from place to place, and took notes under that persuasion. He did not foresee the consequences till the 20th of February, but he took notes from the first hour of his attending there, on the 10th of December. He never attended a publick meeting without a motive, and he always made minutes of every thing material. He imparted his fears to a particular friend by letter; it was Mr. Butler of Lincoln's-inn; he did not know what religion he was of, but he believed he was a Roman catholic.

William Metcalfe swore, that he was at Coachmaker's-hall on the day when the time of the meeting at St. George's-fields was settled. He heard Lord George Gordon desire them to meet him in St. George's-fields. He reminded them, that the Scotch had succeeded by their unanimity; and he hoped that they also would be unanimous.

He trusted that no one who had signed the petition would be ashamed or afraid to show himself in the cause. That he would not present the petition, or that he would beg leave to decline it, unless he was met by 20,000 men. He recommended to them to come with some mark of distinction, such as a ribband in their hats, to distinguish from their friends their foes. He would meet them, and would be answerable

able for such as should be molested. That he wished so well to the cause, that he would go to the gallows for or in it (he knew not the particular expression) and that he would not present the petition of a lukewarm people. The witness was in St. George's-fields; he saw Lord George Gordon come there in a chaise; he believed he spoke within compass, when he said there were 30,000 people in the fields. He understood that Lord George spoke to them, but he did not hear him.

On his cross-examination, he said, that he was not sure about the exact expressions of the prisoner relating to his going to the gallows.

John Anstruther, Esq. was at Coach-maker's-hall on the 29th of May, at which time the prisoner acted as president, and told them, that on Friday next he meant to present the petition, but if there was one man less than 20,000 he would not meet them, for without that number he thought it would not have consequence. He recommended to them the example of the Scotch, who by their firmness had carried their point. He recommended temperance and firmness, and concluded with telling them, that he did not mean them to go into any danger that he would not share, for he was ready to go to death or to the gallows for the Protestant cause. He saw Lord George Gordon leaning over a gallery in the House of Commons. He told them, that they had been called a mob in the House; that the peace officers had been called in to disperse them, peaceable petitioners. That no reasons had been given why they wished them to be dispersed; but he believed the peace officers had signed the petition; that some people had mentioned in the House something relating to calling in the military; that he hoped nobody would think of taking a step of that kind, as it would infallibly tend to make great division among his majesty's subjects—for it was very improper to introduce the military into a free country. He again mentioned the unanimity of the Scotch, and said, that when his majesty heard that his subjects were flocking up for miles round, he would send his minister to repeal the act. Several called to Lord George Gordon to know whether he desired them to go away. He replied, "You are the best judges of what you ought to do, but I'll tell you how the matter stands; the House are going to divide upon the question, whether your petition shall be taken into consideration now or upon Tuesday; there are for taking it into consideration now, myself and six or seven others. If it is not taken now, your petition may be lost—To-morrow the House does not sit—Monday is the king's birth-day, and on Tuesday

parliament may be adjourned, prorogued, or dissolved."

The Rev. Mr. Bowen testified to the like purport; adding, that as his lordship was at the door, the witness saw a gentleman go up to him, who seemed to be persuading his lordship to return to his seat; as soon as Lord George turned round and saw who it was, he called out to the people,

"This is Sir Michael le Fleming; he has just been speaking for you." He seemed to be remarkably pleased with Sir Michael; he patted, or stroked his shoulder; his joy seemed to be extravagant—it was childish in his opinion.

Joseph Pearson, door-keeper, and Thomas Baker deposed to similar circumstances.

Sampson Wright, Sampson Rainsforth, Cha. Jealous, Patrick M'Manus, David Miles, Mr. Gates, the city Marshal, and William Hyde deposed to the mob, and the outrages committed by them.

Lord Portchester was called to prove, that the prisoner wore a blue cockade,

John Lucy and Barnard Turner were examined as to the riots.

Edward Pond was shown a paper, purporting to be a protection, and he swore that Lord G. Gordon signed it. On his cross-examination he said that he applied to Lord George Gordon in his coach, with the paper ready written, and told him that it would be of service to him. He did not know whether Lord George ever read it over, nor whether that was the reason that his property was saved.

John Dingwall was called to prove the hand-writing of Lord George, but had never seen him write.

Mr. Medcalf produced an extract from the journal of the House of Commons relative to the bill for the indulgence of Popery.

General Skene proved the riots in Scotland.

Mr. Kenyon objected to this evidence as inapplicable to the prisoner, as he had no connexion with the insurrection in Edinburgh, if there was one. The Attorney-General said, that he had referred to the conduct of the rioters in Scotland, in what he had said both at the meeting and in the lobby of the House, and set it up as an example of imitation to the association of London. Lord Mansfield read some of the passages that alluded to the case, and was of opinion, that the evidence was applicable.

Hugh Scot, Esq. and Robert Grierison and William M'Kenzie, servants to the Duke of Buccleugh, spoke to the same effect.

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THE NOBLE PRISONER'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Kenyon opened the prisoner's case, by observing, that it was very much to his disadvantage, that, as the Attorney-General had said, he was going to enter on his defense at a time when the court and the jury were fatigued, and their patience exhausted with the tediousness and the toil of the day. The noble prisoner also laboured under another very material disadvantage, which was, in having a counsel very little accustomed to criminal process; and who felt his mind very much agitated under the pressure and weight of the business. He trusted, however, that the noble lord, who was the prisoner, would find in the good sense, candour, and discretion of the jury, that assistance and support which he should want in his counsel.

The indictment, he said, stated, that the noble lord had levied war by assembling great multitudes together, and striving by terror and outrage to compel Parliament to repeal an obnoxious law. The Attorney-General, in stating the case, had endeavoured to rouse the passions of the jury, by descriptions exaggerated and unfit. It was not proper, he said, to make such an attempt; he must say it was not well done. He had called the multitude an army, and he had dealt in expressions which implied much more than they avowed, of a military nature, and in terms in which he was not founded by the evidence adduced; such as "marching in array—marshalled in columns—disciplined—carrying ensigns and flags, &c." These expressions were calculated to impress on the minds of the jury an idea that the whole was conducted and undertaken by a military body; whereas, by the plainest evidence, it would be proved, that those with whom the prisoner was connected, who went up to the House with their petition, went up in a sober quiet manner, unarmed, unaccoutred, and entertaining no hostile intentions.

He now reviewed the evidence that had been brought in support of the prosecution, beginning with that of William Hay. The evidence of this witness was exceedingly suspicious. He acknowledged himself in several instances to be in the wrong, particularly with respect to his having seen Lord G. Gordon at Greenwood's Rooms. After swearing positively, that he had seen him there, he confessed he was in the wrong, and that he had not seen him. He was a man who frequented publick places, he could not tell for what reason, but he constantly went from place to place with the inquisitorial intentions of a spy, and he made minutes of what was done. He too, like the Attorney-General, was fond of using military terms. He had arrayed, instead of dressing the people in their best

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clothes, and had placed them in *columns* instead of divisions. He had said that Lord George had declared, that the king, by assenting to the Quebec and to the late act, was brought into a situation similar to that of James II. after his abdication. This was a truly curious assertion. Could the jury believe for a moment that a man of sense could utter it? It was a wanton assertion, unsupported, and which he trusted would be disbelieved; for the jury would consider, that when men came singly to points of such importance, a suspicion is to be inferred. The assertion alluded to was said to have been made in a publick room, where hundreds were present, and where hundreds might hear, and yet not one more witness was brought to confirm the evidence. Mr. Medcalf's evidence proved no material charge against the prisoner. He had heard him say that he would go to the gallows for the cause at the meeting, but he had not heard the reason for the assertion, which was owing to a contrariety of opinion about the legality of more than a certain number's signing and presenting a petition to the House of Commons: this doubt arose from the statute of Charles II. limiting the number, and the question was whether it was still in force. Mr. Anstruther, in the evidence which he had given was exceedingly fair and candid. He had heard Lord George recommend temperance to the people, as the best ground of conduct to insure success. Mr. Anstruther, as well as the other witnesses, had been in the lobby of the House, and heard the conversation of Lord George, yet not one but Mr. Bowen had heard him say any thing about mass-houses. The jury would take notice, that all their accusations were advanced by the report of a single witness. Mr. Cater did not mention it. The door-keepers, who were in the lobby, and heard all that was said, did not mention it. In short it was unconfirmed and unsupported. Witnesses had said, that there were other persons in the place beside the Protestant Association. There might be others, and those men were the instigators of the tumults. Lord George Gordon was to be found guilty of crimes which belonged to another. As to all the hearsay stories which Rainsforth and Hyde had told about the riots they were totally impertinent and foreign.

In respect to the protection which had been produced, to show that Lord George had an interest with the multitude, the story of that circumstance would astonish the jury. Lord George alarmed and filled with horror and consternation at the scene of devastation which succeeded through the intrigues of villains, desired to have access to his sovereign for the purpose of assuring

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his majesty, that the people with whom he had been connected were not the authours of the evils, and that they possessed the purest sentiments of loyalty and respect for the government and the laws. The secretary of state would be called to prove, that this was the ground of the application; he was not admitted, but of this he did not complain. He was given to understand, "that in order to deserve well of his sovereign, he should exert himself on the occasion; and he was desired to go into the city, and do what he could to put a stop to the horrors as a test of his duty." In consequence of this he went with a civil magistrate, endeavouring by every conciliating effort to stop the current of diabolical rage. In the course of his passage he was applied to, while in the carriage, and desired to sign a paper, which was presented to him, and the person said "it would contribute to put an end to the outrages." It would have been construed into a bad design if he had refused; he signed it therefore with the best of motives, and yet this paper so obtained, and so intended, was now produced against him. He thought there was something exceedingly indirect and uncandid in this part of the evidence.

The learned gentleman concluded with appealing to the jury, trusting that they came there with no prejudices; and that they would hear and decide on the evidence, wisely and deliberately, without partiality or haste; and that whatever faults the noble lord might have, warmth of temper, enthusiasm, or youthful ardour, they would yet free him from every imputation of hostility to the government of this country.

Mr. Erskine begged to be permitted to reserve what he had to say till after the evidence on their part should be examined which was granted.

Gentlemen were then called to the support of every assertion in Mr. Kenyon's speech, and in contradiction to every fact asserted for the prosecution. The names of these witnesses were, the Rev. Erasmus Middleton, Mr. T. Evans, Lord Viscount Stormont, Sir Philip Jennings Clerke. Bart. Sir James Lowther, Bart. William Smith, Mrs. Whittingham, Alexander Johnstone, Alexander Frazer, John Humphries, Sampson Hodgkinson, John Robinson, Mrs. Yaud, and Mr. Alderman Pugh.

Mr. Erskine then spoke, and made a most eloquent speech.

The Solicitor-General replied.

Lord Mansfield then summed up the evidence, but declined making any comments, and as soon as he had delivered his charge, he left the court.

The jury withdrew, and in about twenty minutes returned. Just as they were taking their seats, Mr. Erskine fainted away.

Some time was lost by this accident. The verdict was then pronounced—**NOT GUILTY.**

The burst of applause that took place on this was very great, and attended by circumstances that made it highly affecting; Lord William Gordon fainted away, and the old faithful servant of Lord George fell into fits.

After the tumult had subsided, Lord George Gordon, being rescued from the numbers that pressed upon him with their congratulations, came forward and addressed the jury in the following words:

"Gentlemen of the jury, you have done perfectly right in the verdict you have given. I am not the person I was charged to be. I declare to God, that I am as innocent as any one of you, and never designed any thing of treason against my king or country. Gentlemen, it has been a wicked and infamous prosecution—

His lordship was interrupted by the jury who cried out, "Have done, my lord, it was a nice point."

Lord George then concluded, "Gentlemen, I beg your pardon; excuse my warmth. I heartily thank you, and God bless you."

Judge Willes then informed Lord George that he was discharged, and of course at liberty to depart, and his lordship, at near six o'clock on Tuesday morning (the 6th) went from the hall, attended by his brothers, the Duke of Gordon and Lord William Gordon. The Duke of Richmond, Lord Derby, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and many other publick gentlemen, were also present.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

On Monday was determined, after a hearing of three days, before the barons of the Exchequer, the long depending cause between the vicar of Kensington, and several of his parishioners; when it was decreed, that peaches, melons, pines, and all other hot-house plants, and exoticks, and all shrubs, engrafted trees, and nurseries, are tytheable in kind, whatever expence may attend the cultivation.

SATURDAY, 3.

The following narrative of the voyage of five of the vessels arrived in Ireland belonging to the last East India fleet from China to the Cape is contained in a letter from an officer on board the Calcutta to his friend in Edinburgh.

"We sailed from China on the 30th of January, in company with the Worcester, Royal Henry, Morse, and Alfred; and instead of the usual tract by the straits of Sunda and Banca went by the straits of Malacca, to avoid the risk of falling in with an enemy. On the 26th of February we took our departure from Achinhead, and

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get clear of danger gave the islands of Mauritius, &c. a large berth.

"Being strictly ordered to keep to the southward, to shun any cruisers that might be off the Cape, we were, by strong southerly currents, and north-west winds, driven into the latitude of 41 degrees and a half, and experienced a long run of bad weather. From the 29th of April, that we were in the latitude of the Cape, to the 6th of June, we had (almost without intermission) the most violent gales of wind and bad weather. During the gales we parted company with the *Morfe*.

"Upon the 7th of June, the *Royal Henry* proving very leaky, we were under the necessity of bearing away for Madagascar, that she might be able, if possible, to stop her leaks. On the 25th we arrived safe at St. Augustin's Bay, Madagascar, where we had the good fortune to fall in with the homeward bound fleet from the coast, viz. the *Belleisle*, 64, *Asia* 64, and *Rippon* 60, with the *Ganges*, *General Barker*, *Talbot* and *Norfolk* Indiamen.

This fleet had come in very sickly, and had been lying there about a week. Very Soon after came in the *Morfe*, with whom we had parted company the 4th of May; she had sprung a leak, and had been obliged to throw four of her guns and part of her cargo overboard.

"The crews of the ships having got well rid of their several disorders, and having got on board all the necessary refreshments, we on the 28th of July sailed for Cape Bona once more. After experiencing again two very hard gales of wind, by which several of the fleet parted company, we at length had the good luck to meet all again, and come into the Cape together the 22d of August. Upon our arrival here we had the satisfaction to find, that what had appeared to us most unfortunate in several parts of our passage, had really been most lucky. Indeed I believe a chain of more lucky events never happened to a fleet before.

"1. By our going to Malacca we avoided three sail of French ships of the line in the straits of Sunda, which probably would have taken us all.

"2. By our not being able to reach the Cape the first time, we avoided five sail of French ships, which were cruising for us.

"3. By getting to Madagascar we fell in with the fleet, which we were actually ordered to go into the Cape to join, and also had the good fortune to find the *Morfe* again.

"4. If we had arrived at Table Bay a week or 10 days sooner, when we had the last severe gale, we must undoubtedly all have perished;—for, by the accounts of the inhabitants, no ship could have rode it out."

TUESDAY, 6.

Saturday the Court of King's Bench was opened, and the previous business of admissions and bail being finished, a petition was read from the poor prisoners of the King's Bench prison, for the usual allowance to be paid them since the time of their enlargement by the late riots. Lord Mansfield could not, he said, grant the prayer of the petitioners, because they were not in actual custody, and therefore had a power to provide for themselves, which when confined they are not supposed to have. He added, that since the first day of the term, he had received a great number of letters from all parts of the kingdom, informing him of the abuses of some attorneys, endeavouring to delude the poor, arrested and in custody, to pay them money for their discharge. In order to remedy this, he had now ordered a list to be published of all persons, and their places of abode, who had surrendered, also the names of the bail and attorneys concerned since the 7th of June last. That unless the same were added to the names, the surrender should for the future be void. And he ordered that the list should be so printed and published, and every future certificate should be no indemnity, unless it contained the additions of all parties.

FRIDAY, 9.

Yesterday the poll for bridge-master finally ended at Guildhall, when the numbers were, for Mr. Garrard 1914; for Mr. Dixon 1741: The rest of the candidates had declined going on with the poll.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

A letter from Yarm says, That on Monday the 29th of January, they had a great flood there, which began at two o'clock in the morning, and by twelve, boats were rowing in every street, most of the houses being overflowed, and continued so untill eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, leaving behind a great quantity of mud, scum, &c. The pavement in several places was washed up, and a great deal of other damages done to the town:—Many lives were saved by the boats.

A letter from Margate says, That several vessels were forced from their anchors last Sunday, and driven on shore, and as the wind continued to blow very hard, it was feared that some of them would be lost.

Yesterday morning early several vessels were driven from their moorings in the river by the high winds, and ran foul of each other, by which they received a great deal of damage; some also were driven on shore, and beat to pieces several boats and other small craft.

On Monday night, by the violence of the wind, a house was blown down in James-Street, Westminster, and three persons were buried in the ruins.

Yesterday morning the back part of a house in Great James-Street, Bedford-Row, fell

fell down, that part of it which looks into Little James-street, whereby a young gentleman, about 18 years of age, was killed.

Yesterday the Solicitor General renewed his motion in the court of Chancery, for a writ of Supplicavit, on the behalf of Miss Harford, commonly called Mrs. Morris, praying the Lord Chancellor, to interfere his authority, during the present process pending in Doctor's Commons, to protect her against the violence she conceived was intended to be used to secure her person, on the part of Mr. Robert Morris, who calls himself her husband. The Chancellor, in consequence thereof, decreed, that he should be bound to keep the peace towards herself, in 1000l. and two sureties in 500l. each. Mr. Morris being in court, observed to the Chancellor, that he thanked God he was not without friends, who would be bound for him in ten times that sum; upon which his Lordship replied, "Oh! if that is the case, let Mr. Morris be bound in 2000l. and his sureties in 1000l. each."

Immediately after the above decision, the Solicitor-General went into the court of King's-Bench, where Mrs. Harford appeared in consequence of a writ of Habeas Corpus issued against her, commanding her to bring up Miss Harford, grounded on the affidavit of Mr. Morris, who swore that she detained his wife from him, and prevented his having access to her. A return being made of the Habeas, the Solicitor-General stated fully Mr. Morris's whole conduct towards Miss Harford, from his first carrying her off, at a little more than twelve years of age, to the present time, terming the whole a fraudulent and shameful transaction; adding, that so far from Mrs. Harford confining her daughter, she was under no restraint whatever, for that her not seeing Mr. Morris, was a voluntary act of her own. He concluded with remarking, that the court of Chancery had just compelled Mr. Morris to enter into proper securities for keeping the peace towards her, and therefore he trusted their lordships would also take similar care to protect her from that violence she had too much reason to apprehend. Miss Harford being now called into court, and seated on the bench, Lord Mansfield asked her, "Whether she was under any restraint from her mother?" She answered; "None."—"Was she desirous of going to Mr. Morris?"—"By no means."—His Lordship then gave it as the opinion of the court, that as the lady was suing in the ecclesiastical court, to prove a nullity of marriage, it was highly proper that the court should protect her in a state of separation during that period, particularly as the ecclesiastical court could not.

As to Mr. Morris; as he had, in the course of the proceedings, pledged himself that he would offer no violence to her per-

son, he would rely on his word, and not issue out an attachment, which he should otherwise deem necessary. Mr. Morris here begged leave to be heard a word or two in reply to Mr. Solicitor's charge of *fraud* in his conduct towards Miss Harford, which he positively denied. He then requested of the Court, that he might be permitted to see his wife in presence of her mother; to which Lord Mansfield objected, saying, "it was better they should not see each other."—Mr. Morris after this remarked, it had been circulated in the world, that he had possessed himself of her fortune; but so far from this being true, the only property he was possessed of belonging to her, was a pocket prayer-book, which being given to him in an hour of gallantry, he now begged leave to return (giving the book to one of the clerks) the ladies now retired out of court, and here the matter terminated.

Miss Harford, who appeared yesterday in the court of King's-Bench, in conformity to the writ of Habeas Corpus, is just turned of one and twenty.

FRIDAY, 16.

A letter from Aldborough, in Suffolk, Feb. 12. says, "We have had, for these three days, the most violent storms of wind ever remembered. Our coast is covered with pieces of wrecks of ships, and every tide throws up dead bodies. Guns from ships in distress are continually discharging, but the wind blows so hard that we cannot venture to their assistance; a vessel from Lynn, which put in here for shelter, was blown out, and lost within sight of this town, and the crew were drowned."

FRIDAY, 23.

The following is the confirmation of the loss of the General Barker East-Indiaman, Capt. Todd, received on Wednesday at the General Post-office, and from thence transmitted to Leadenhall-street.

"SIR, Harwich, Feb. 20,

"As the loss of the General Barker East-Indiaman is not as yet known with certainty by those who are the most immediately concerned, I am sorry to send you a confirmation which I have from Capt. Baggot, of the Earl of Besborough packet; the East-India ship was driven on shore, on the Dutch coast, between Scheveling and Catwyk; the crew were all saved, but made prisoners; the ship was entirely dismasted and wrecked.

CHARLES COX, Agent,

"Anthony Todd, Esq."

SATURDAY, 24.

On Thursday a special jury, before Lord Mansfield in the court of King's-Bench, at Westminster-Hall, determined the important cause between Mr. Cole proprietor of Ely-place, in Holbourn, and the officers of the parish of St. Andrew Holbourn, in favour

favour of the plaintiff, by which Mr. Cole is established in the quiet possession of a very considerable estate, protected from the burdens of the assessments of the parish, of which it was contended to have been a part. The jury by their verdict have confirmed a privilege which has been obtained ever since the year 1290, regarding the episcopal palace of Ely, on the site of which Ely-place is now built, as extra-parochial, and not subject to parish assessments.

PROMOTIONS.

THE king has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Viscount of Great-Britain unto the Right. Hon. George Lord Edgcombe, and his heirs male, by the name, stile, and title of Viscount Mount Edgcombe and Valletort.

The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rev. John Hallam, D. D. one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, the place and dignity of dean of the cathedral of Bristol, void by the death of the Rev. Dr. Cutts Barton.

Montague Burgoyne, Esq. to be one of the commissioners for victualling his majesty's navy, in the room of his father, Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart. deceased,

MARRIAGES.

FEB. **G**EORGE Warde, Esq. nephew of 1. General Warde, and captain in Lord Amherst's troop of Horse Grenadier guards, to Miss Madan, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Madan, and niece of Earl Cornwallis—A few days ago, in Dublin, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lanesborough, to Miss Latouche.

DEATHS.

JAN. **M**RS. Cotton, sister of the late 30. Sir Lynch Salisbury Cotton, Bart.—31. The lady of Sir John Dick, in Harley-street, Cavendish-square.—**FEB.** 1. Lady Laroche, wife of Sir James Laroche, Bart.—2. The Right Hon. Lady Brydges, aunt to his Grace the Duke of Chandos.—7. The Right Hon. Lady Ranelagh.—8. The Countess of Ashburnham.—9. The Hon. Mrs. Anne Pitt, privy purse to the late Princess Dowager of Wales.—11. John, Earl of Hopeton, in the 77th year of his age.—13. Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard Peirson.—15. The Lady of the Right Honourable Lord Loughborough, Lord chief justice of his Majesty's court of Common-Pleas.—21. Nathaniel Thomas, Esq. one of the aldermen of this city, and treasurer of Bridewell and Bexthelm Hospitals.—22. Sir John Major, Bart. of Worlingworth, and Thornham-hall, both in Suffolk. He has

left two daughters; Anne, his eldest married to John Henniker, Esq. member for Dover, who inherits his title; and Elisabeth, who married Henry Duke of Chandos, is now Duchess Dowager of Chandos.—A few days ago, at Ashhill, in Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Coote, Lady of Chidley Coote, Esq. and sister to the Earl of Bellamont.—A few days since, the Hon. Mrs. Orme, Lady of Robert Orme, Esq. and daughter of the late Lord Viscount Townshend.—23. Mrs. Perryn, relict of the late Benjamin Perryn, of Flint, Esq. and mother of Sir Richard Perryn, Knt. one of the barons of his majesty's court of Exchequer.—Lately, in Italy, the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Orford. She was relict of Robert Walpole, the second Earl Orford, son to Sir Robert Walpole, and mother of George the present Earl of Orford.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Lewes, Jan. 29.

BY the high wind on Friday morning last there were more shipping wrecked on our coast than we ever before knew on one day. At Bear's Hide, a vessel, supposed to be a victualling sloop, dashed to pieces, and every person on board perished. Opposite New haven-mill a salt vessel also dashed in pieces, and every person perished. At Cuckmere, the Syren frigate and Racehorse schooner are both gone to pieces, but the crews were saved. A vessel at Crowlink, and another at Berling, the crews of which, we hear, mostly perished. The Syren was a fine frigate, built about a year and a half since at Newcastle upon Tyne, and was sheathed with copper; she carried 170 men, mounted 32 guns, and sailed with the schooner as convoy to the above and several other vessels a day or two before from Spithead for the Downs; but most of the fleet perceiving their danger before the commodore, they tacked, and stretched off. The frigate struck about two o'clock, and immediately fired several guns as signals of distress, which the schooner's people heard, but the wind blowing exceedingly hard at about S. W. they could not get off, but struck themselves between three and four. The whole fleet had their stern lights burning before the frigate struck. The Sprightly cutter and a Dutch prize which were in company are missing.

Besides the above, we hear a sail was seen to founder after day-light on the same morning off Brighthelmstone.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Feb. 10.

THE account of Lord George Gordon's acquittal arrived here yesterday morning by express. The intelligence was received

ceived with joy by all ranks of people; and a general illumination took place at night. A riotous mob, as usual, was assembled on this occasion, but we do not hear any mischief was the consequence, except breaking of windows. Every precaution was used to prevent any greater disorder, the military being in readiness to assist the civil power in case of any emergency.

Some of the most zealous friends of Lord George Gordon at Leith began to illuminate their windows last night; but the magistrates of that place, sensible that any thing which had a tendency to convene a multitude might be productive of bad consequences, very prudently prevented it going on; and no illumination took place there, notwithstanding a report was general, that a detachment of weavers, from the Water of Leith, were on their march to compel them to it.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

[From the LONDON GAZETTE.]

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

Whitehall, Feb. 20, 1781.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, received this Morning by Lieutenant Sir William Twyfsden, who arrived in the Grantbam Packet, which sailed from Sandy-Hook the 29th of last Month.

ON the 3d instant it was reported to me, that on the 1st the Pennsylvania line had revolted. The particulars, as far as I have been able to ascertain them, and the steps I took in consequence, are contained in the journal, which I have the honour to enclose. My offers reached them on the 6th, together with a declaration of the admiral's and mine, as commissioners. They admitted two of their generals to a conference on the 7th: their demands were pay, arrears of pay, the depreciation of money made up to them according to the different periods, and their discharges from further service. I had no reason to suppose they intended joining us; nor was it possible to say what measures they meant to pursue, until they removed at a distance from us, and delivered over two of our messengers to Congress. On the 9th, notwithstanding the season was so far advanced, I made a movement with the elite of the army to Staten-Island, in which situation, with the assistance given me by the vice-admiral, of a ship of war and a number of boats to co-operate with the army, I was ready to act as circumstances might make necessary; but until I had some certain information respecting their intentions or wishes, it would have been very imprudent for me to have done any thing more than favour the revolt,

and offer an asylum, for any step further might have re-united them to their oppressors. On the 17th I received, by the return of two of my messengers, the enclosed printed papers, by which I plainly saw that there was an appearance of an accommodation. I therefore returned from Staten-Island; and the general officer I left in the command there reporting to me, that the troops suffered much from the inclemency of the weather, and that their state in fact might be termed a continual picquet, I ordered them to return to their huts on Long-Island.

It is impossible at present to say in what manner, or how soon, this business will be settled; it is generally thought Congress cannot satisfy the demands of the revolted, and it is probable, therefore, they may attempt to force them; if they do, these people can still fall back upon us, as there is no force in the Jerseys to prevent them, nor any rivers to pass but that at South Amboy, which our ships can command.

General Washington has not moved a man from his army as yet; and as it is probable their demands are nearly the same with the Pennsylvania line, it is not thought likely that he will. I am, however, in a situation to avail myself of favourable events—but to stir before they offer might mar all.

I have received no certain intelligence from the southward since my last, but I make no doubt that Gen. Leslie has joined Lord Cornwallis, and I expect every hour to hear that the rebels have quitted the Carolinas; more especially as Brigadier-General Arnold arrived in the Chesapeake on the 2d. Rebel reports say he has reached Richmond, the capital of Virginia.

There is every reason to suppose that Ethan Allen has quitted the rebel cause.

Lieutenant Sir William Twyfsden, of the Royal Fusileers, who has requested my permission to return to Europe on his own private affairs, will have the honour of delivering my dispatches. I beg leave to refer your lordship to him for further particulars, particularly with regard to the operations to the southward.

No. 1. JOURNAL.

On the 1st of January, 1781, the Pennsylvania troops huddled at Morris Town, having been for some time much dissatisfied, turned out, in number about 1300, declaring they would serve no longer unless their grievances were redressed, as they had not received either pay, clothing, or provisions. A riot ensued, in which an officer was killed, and four wounded; the insurgents had five or six wounded.

They then collected the artillery, stores, provisions, waggons, &c. marched out of camp, and passed by General Wayne's quarters, who sent a message to them, request-

ing them to desist, or the consequences would prove fatal; they refused, and proceeded on their march till evening, when they took post on an advantageous piece of ground, and elected officers from among themselves, appointing a serjeant-major, who was a British deserter, to command them, with the rank of major-general.

On the 2d they marched to Middlebrook, and on the 3d to Prince-Town.

On the 3d a message was sent them, by the officers from the camp, desiring to know their intentions, which they refused to receive. A flag of truce was then sent; to which some answered, that they had served three years against their inclinations, and would serve no longer; others said they would not return, unless their grievances were redressed.

The first information the commander in chief received of this was on the morning of the 3d of January, in consequence of which a large corps was ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move on the shortest notice.

On the 4th three persons were sent out from hence to them with proposals to the following purport: "To be taken under the protection of the British government, to have a free pardon for all former offences, and the pay due to them from congress faithfully paid them, without any expectation of military service (except it might be voluntary) upon condition of laying down their arms, and returning to their allegiance." It was also recommended to them to move beyond the south river; and they were assured a body of British troops should be ready to protect them whenever they desired it. The inability of Congress to satisfy their just demands, as well as the severity with which they would be treated, should they return to their former servitude, was pointed out to them. They were desired to send persons to Amboy, to meet others from us, in order to treat further.

The corps ordered to be in readiness passed over to Staten-Island on the 5th, where they were cantoned in readiness to move.

The insurgents have taken post at Prince-Town; frequent messages and proposals to the same effect were sent out; but the militia of Jersey having been assembled soon after the meeting, they kept such a strict watch on the coast, and on the roads leading to Prince-Town, that the utmost difficulty attended communicating with them, or receiving intelligence.

The insurgents remained at Prince-Town until the 9th, during which time proposals, No. 2, were printed and distributed among them, and a committee of Congress sent to treat with them, of which Gen. Sullivan, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Arlee, and Dr. Wither-
spoon, were members.

On the 9th they moved to Trenton, and on the 10th gave the answer, No. 3, from their board composed of serjeants. By the last accounts they still remain at Trenton; and although Congress have discharged some of them, they still refuse to quit the town until the whole are settled with for all their demands.

The name of the insurgent who commands them is Williams.

No. 1. *Proposals made to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, at Prince-Town, Jan, 7, 1781.*

HIS excellency Joseph Reed, Esq. president, and the Hon. Brigadier-General Porter, of the council of Pennsylvania, having heard the complaints of the soldiers, as represented by the serjeants, inform them that they are fully authorized to redress reasonable grievances, and they have the fullest disposition to make them as easy as possible; for which end they propose.

1. That no non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be detained beyond the time for which he freely and voluntarily engaged; but where they appear to have been in any respect compelled to enter or sign, such enlistment to be deemed void, and the soldier discharged.

2. To settle who are and who are not bound to stay, three persons to be appointed by the president of the council, who are to examine into the terms of enlistment; where the original enlistments cannot be found, the soldier's oath to be admitted to prove the time and terms of enlistment, and the soldier to be discharged upon his oath of the condition of enlistment.

3. Wherever any soldier has enlisted for three years, or during the war, he is to be discharged, unless he shall appear afterwards to have re-enlisted voluntarily and freely. The gratuity of 100 dollars given by Congress not to be reckoned as a bounty, or any man detained in consequence of that gratuity. The commissioners to be appointed by the president and council to adjust any difficulties which may arise on this article also.

4. The auditors to attend as soon as possible to settle the depreciation with the soldiers, and give them certificates. Their arrearages of pay to be made up as soon as circumstances will admit.

5. A pair of shoes, over-all, and shirt, will be delivered to each soldier in a few days, as they are already purchased and ready to be sent forward whenever the line shall be settled. Those who are discharged to receive the above articles at Trenton, producing the general's discharge.

The governor hopes that no soldier of the Pennsylvania line will break his bargain or go from the contract made with the publick, and they may depend upon it,

that the utmost care will be taken to furnish them with every necessary fitting for a soldier. The governour will recommend, to the state to take some favourable notice of those who engaged for the war.

The commissioners will attend at Trenton, when the clothing and the stores will be immediately brought, and the regiments will be settled without their order. A field-officer of each regiment to attend during the settlement of his regiment.

Pursuant to General Wayne's orders of the 2d inst, no man to be brought to any trial or censure, for what has happened on or since new-year's-day, but all matters to be buried in oblivion.

JOS. REED.

JAS. POTTER.

Trenton, Jan. 10, 1781. His excellency's proposals being communicated to the different regiments at troop-beating this morning, January 8, 1781.

They do voluntarily agree in conjunction, that all the soldiers who were enlisted for the term of three years, or during the war, excepting those whose terms of enlistment are not expired, ought to be discharged immediately, with as little delay as circumstances will allow, except such soldiers who have voluntarily re-enlisted. In case that any soldier should dispute, his enlistment is to be settled by a committee and the soldier's oath. The remainder of his excellency's and the honourable board of committee's proposal is founded upon honour and justice; but in regard to the hon. the board setting forth, that there will be

appointed three persons to sit as a committee to redress our grievances; it is therefore the general demand of the line and the board of sergeants, that we shall appoint as many members as of the opposite to sit as a committee to determine jointly upon our unhappy affairs. As the path we tread is justice, and our footsteps founded upon honour, therefore we unanimously do agree that there should be something done towards a speedy redress of our present grievances.

Signed by order of the board.

W. BOWZER, Sec.

Pursuant to your excellency's demand concerning the two emissaries from the British, the Board of Committee resolved, that those men should be delivered up to the supreme authority, in order to show that we would remove every doubt of suspicion and jealousy.

Also that the men may disperse upon being discharged and delivering up their arms, &c.

Signed by the Board, in the president's absence,

DANIEL CONNEL, Memb.

Trenton, Jan. 10, 1781.

Sir William Twysden, who did not sail for Sandy-Hook till the 29th, was informed before his departure by Sir Henry Clinton, that the revolted troops still remained at Trenton, and were intrenching themselves there; and that the New Jersey brigade had also revolted for the same reasons as the others, and were marching towards Elizabeth town; and Major-general Robertson was ordered to Staten-Island upon that occasion.

ADVERTISEMENT,

AND

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Mirror, a periodical paper, published first in an Edinburgh news-paper, and just re-published at London in three volumes, will be reviewed in our next; in the mean time, the cross-purpose conversation is inserted, as desired by Sir Richard J——.

We are obliged to the Rev. Dr. C——, for his friendly hint; the Bishop of Litchfield's Sermons are in reading, and the Editor will exert his best abilities in reviewing them to do justice to their merit.

The piece recommended by a Constant Reader, shall certainly appear in our next, if no other periodical publication for this month has not already selected the same subject. Another Correspondent having taken the same signature, it is to be observed, that this article is an answer to the letter from Roehampton.

The Rural Christian's last billet is received, and no further answer can be given; well written essays on the subjects he proposes as queries, from his masterly pen will no doubt be acceptable to the publick. The Memento on Time shall be inserted in our next.

J. M. will be so obliging to look for the Review of Sherlock's Letters in our present Magazine, it was an error to refer him to the Appendix for 1780.

The Lady's request who signs A. E. will be complied with, if it is agreeable to the proprietors of the work in question.

The Methodist, a Poem, cannot be inserted, if the writer will exercise his poetical talents upon a general subject, we shall be happy in the receipt of his favour.